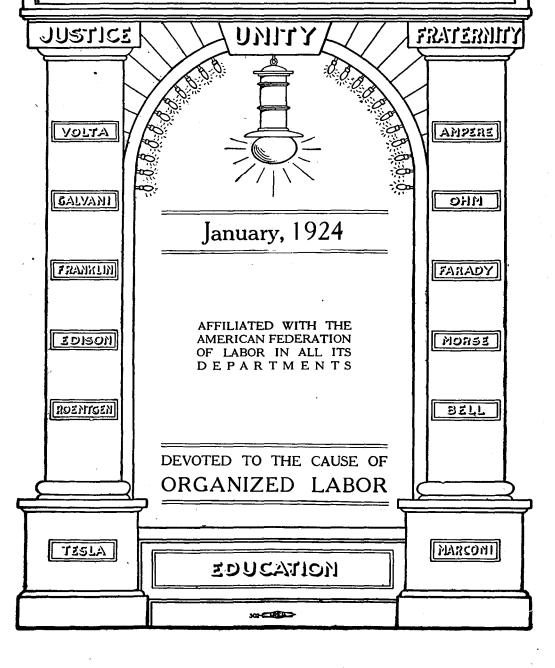
THE JOURNAL OF CIRCLE WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS





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GENERAL ELECTRIC

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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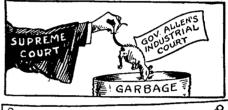
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THE JOURNAL OF

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1924

NO. 2

A WORD FROM OUR INSURANCE ACTUARY

OUR Secretary, Mr. Charles P. Ford, whom many of you affectionately call "Chuck," has asked me to say a word in the January JOURNAL regarding the insurance feature of the International Brotherhood, The Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

Editing your splendid JOURNAL is one of the many odd "jobs" Mr. Ford does after the day's work is over, as the old farmer said "While he is resting." I gladly avail myself of his invitation not only because my admiration for him is so great that I would always find it hard to refuse any request he made, but because I have come to feel very well acquainted with all of you men in the Brotherhood.

My life work has been insurance, for many years I was an insurance agent, then I was a director and vice president and later president of a very successful life insurance company; then Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia. I made the first draft or planned out the United States Government War Risk Insurance and was appointed the first commissioner of military and naval insurance in the War Risk Bureau and stood by at that work until the war was over. Many of you may not know that one of the men most largely responsible for formulating and getting passed the War Risk Insurance Act was Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

• With this introduction, which is about as full as my modesty will permit, will you not sit down and read this as if I were talking with each one of you? Let us go over the figures of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association for 1923 and let me tell you something about its operations during the past year and about life insurance in general.

To begin with the Electrical Workers Benefit Association is to me intensely interesting and I may say inspiring because you men by your loyal cooperation are bringing true one of the great dreams of my life; that is "sound insurance at the lowest possible cost." Complete figures are not before us for the year 1923 but we have enough of them at hand to come very nearly telling what the year's results will show. The Association finished the last year with \$325,471.13 in the mortuary fund. The total dues

received this year will be very close to onehalf million dollars. The losses of this year will be about \$225,000.00 so that the increase to the mortuary fund including the interest will not be very far short of \$300,000.00. Your monthly dues of 90 cents per member about \$400,000.00 to the permanent reserve in your treasury.

Some way the insurance activities of your Brotherhood seem to be a barometer of the growth of your splendid organization. From have for two years paid the death losses and the expenses and in addition have added the returns I see in the insurance figures the Brotherhood seems to be running along steadily and strongly like an electric motor and with an accelerating speed. As we close the year 1923 the Association's business is singing in that high, clear musical tone which a dynamo gives when making about three hundred revolutions per minute. There have been many interesting features to watch as the weeks fly by. On a series of charts in Secretary Ford's office, like gages or meters in the engineer's office of some great plant, these figures when charted show plainly the activities of you men scattered over this great Nation.

During 1922 the new members' roll began to show activities; 46 new members in April, 160 in May, 305 in June, 410 in July, 442 in August, 475 in September, 782 in October, 702 in November, 584 in December. But this was just getting up speed. During 1922 the final figures for each month made a very interesting race between admission fees and the Interest coming into the Association. The admission fees and the Interest ran along during 1922 month by month with considerable evenness and at the end of the year the admission fees were \$379.99 greater than the total interest we had received. The admission fees for 1922 amounted to \$7,772.00. But during 1922 this race between admission fees, which you men secured by getting new members, and Interest which the investments your officers had made increased and the contest was far more exciting and the pace was much faster. As though encouraged by being ahead the Admissions rolled into the treasury \$1,870.00 in January. Interest seemed rather weak, only \$687.44. February Admissions \$1,342.00. Interest getting very groggy, only \$156.25. But in April

old Interest landed one on the bread basket with \$3,205.97 received and followed it quickly in May with \$2,965.98. Admissions for April \$1,724.00 and for May \$1,802.00. "Wow"! said the Admission crowd. "Get busy," and while Interest was smiling at what he had done the Admission fees came in with \$2,012.00. Interest got in \$1,803.08. Encouraged by this Admissions in July showed over \$2,440.00. Interest staggered around with only \$1,219.66. August Admission fees ran along as usual but Interest was locked up in a strong box because the officers were in convention at Montreal and he could not get out at all. But while "down he was not out" and in September Interest let out a war hoop. "Time is money" he cried and came The Admissions through with \$5,313.58. have run \$2,000.00 per month since June 1st and all told they come to over \$20,000.00, showing that you have taken in over 10,000 new members. Interest is slightly ahead at this writing for the interest actually received by the Association is a little over \$2,200.00 for 1923. But that is not the most interesting part of the story of this interest which is going to swell your benefit fundevery cent of it. According to the laws governing insurance associations the money in your mortuary fund is supposed to earn each year at least 4 per cent. The investments of this Association have yielded this last year very nearly 150 per cent of the required amount or very close to 6 per cent instead of 4. I have just made a calculation of all investments in bonds and real estate mortgages in your treasury. It showed of this amount over \$100,000.00 is in United States Liberty Bonds which bear only 41/4 per cent, but taking all your securities together they are earning interest at the rate of 5.9 per cent, less than one-tenth per cent short of 6 per cent. Your real estate loans are bearing 6.3 per cent and your entire amount invested -\$600,000.00-is at this date earning interest at slightly over 6 per cent on every dollar of it. Your treasury has not shown a single investment on which interest was in default a single minute. Every bit of interest has been paid promptly and the securities are as sound and safe as any list of securities I have ever examined.

I wonder if I have made you see how and why the figures of the day's work in your headquarters at the Nation's Capital are a kind of micro-telescope, if you will, through which I see the lives of all of you members of the International Brotherhood. As these figures come on the papers in front of me they tell a varied story. They are to me more eloquent than mere words. I see the accomplishment your cooperation is making possible. I see the varied activity behind these figures-its enthusiasm, its joy, its tragedy, its laughter and its tears. service you are by this cooperation rendering your fellow members and their beneficiaries is to me like reading a romance. Here are some of the stories I read in my work as Actuary. A traveler falls unconscious in a railroad station in the Middle West-a stroke of apoplexy. The travelers pause to look at this unknown silent figure -for he is a fellow man in distress and all minds move instinctively toward such a one. A policeman is called—a doctor is summoned. He shakes his head. The poor fellow is dead. Who is he, where does he live? No one knows him. The policeman searches his pockets and an I. B. E. W. card is found. The local union secretary is called up and hurries down at once. The dead man is taken to an undertakers. The secretary wires the home office. He has a certificate in force. The home office wires back to have his body prepared for burial. The International Secretary wires his brother who is his beneficiary. The brother wires to have the remains shipped home for burial. The International Office sends the cost of the undertaker, the casket and the railroad fare to the local, and the balance-\$807.00-is sent to the brother, and the local papers print the story and say, "This is brotherhood in service."

Another, during the Shrine Week in Washington last June Pennsylvania Avenue was ablaze from one end to the other with a canopy of electric lights. It was one of the most brilliant sights Washington has ever seen. One day while repairing a light a truck struck the wagon on which an electrician was working, knocked him down and killed him. The Association's check promptly went to the bereaved widow for \$1,000.00.

Another, a letter came to the office the other day from an old father in Norway. He sent the son's certificate in which the old man was named as beneficiary. The son had died of pneumonia in a hospital in the far west. He had no relatives in this country. A draft promptly went to the old man which is bound to be of great service to him in his declining years. And so the story runs day after day which I read as we go over death claims. I know the value and importance of life insurance. Thirty years of experience in the business has made me realize it. Its value to society I know; its immeasurable value to the wife and children when unexpectedly death strikes down the father or husband. When stern realities of life have to be faced by those left bereaved and helpless then the beneficence of life insurance shines with a radiance which at times is the only thing to light up the gloom.

Few men realize how the unselfish act of providing life insurance crowns their memory with a veritable halo, and how the assistance thus rendered after death to one's dependents covers as with a white mantle of charity any number of faults. So day by day I do not merely see figures and dues and investments and death claims and payments of claims and new members and certificates issued and interest received. I see you men and your families rendering your splendid service to society and I watch a generation of people passing through this marvelous experience we call Life. But to sum up this story as the figures tell it for 1923 the Association has had a wonderful year. It will be the lowest in expenses of any organization of like size or numbers in the United States. It will have added to its reserve fund over \$275,-000.00. This is about twice as much as was added last year. Its interest received will exceed \$22,000.00 which is three times as much as the interest received last year, and the Admission fees tell of an army of more than 10,000 young electricians who have joined your ranks. The world is just on the threshold of the Electric Age-the age of power. There are now in this country I am told between five and six hundred thousand men in the electrical industry. Steam was a great centralizing force. Steam applied to machinery created our great cities of the last century. Electricity is the decentralizing Electricity scatters, broadcasts, raforce. The telephone, telegraph, wireless diates. and the radio and the electric light-what a group of marvels-You men are the ones who serve society by handling, harnessing, utilizing, distributing this mysterious force of the lightning. More power to you. I greet you and salute you. Now whether you have enjoyed this little talk or not I have and you will permit me to wish you and your families one and all a very happy and a very prosperous New Year.

NOTICES

If this comes to the attention of Lineman W. E. Parks, or anyone knowing his present address, please communicate with Secretary C. B. Jones, Local Union No. 508, 327 Barnard St., Savannah, Ga.

The strike against the Monongahela and West Penn is still on and all members and others are requested to avoid the jurisdiction of Local Unions Nos. 755 and 756.

C. R. BOYLES, Local Union 756.

The contest for a Tube Radio Set being conducted by Local No. 696, of Albany, N. Y., for the benefit of a sick brother, will be decided as soon as possible. All Local Unions interested are requested to send in remittances and ticket stubs promptly, so that contest may be decided and radio set shipped to the winner without delay. The name of the winner will be announced in these columns.

EDWARD KENDRICK, Chairman of Committee.

The following individuals are working unfair to this organization, in our jurisdiction:

S. O. Swinford.
J. R. Trimble.
H. Maynard.
J. Hahn
E. Aulbach.
J. Moran.
J. Moran.
J. Donnelly.
W. H. Newman.
W. Chase.

R. B. Skillings.
F. Hock.
M. Bentley.
J. Bentley.
J. Pruett.
J. Pruett.
J. Pruett.
J. T. Larson.
O. Gillespy.

C. H. BRUNER, Fin. Secy., L. U. No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind. Due to conditions in the jurisdiction of Local Unions 485 and 635, and having the constitutional number of members unemployed, it becomes necessary to place in force Section 8, of Article XXIV, of the International Constitution for a period of ninety days, beginning January 1, 1924.

J. T. REMER, Press Secretary.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of M. A. Tedford, familiarly known as "Tex" Tedford, please notify Hodgie Trimble, 401 Avon St., Oakland, Calif. This notice is in regard to division of an estate. He was last known to be in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Yours fraternally,

HODGIE TRIMBLE.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATIVE TO EXTENDING TIME TO REPORT ON INSURANCE

ON ACCOUNT OF THE LITERATURE WHICH WAS SENT TO ALL LOCALS AND MEMBERS RELATING TO THE MATTER OF EXTENDING OUR INSURANCE ACTIVITY AS COVERED BY RESOLUTION NO. 32, ADOPTED BY THE MONTREAL CONVENTION BEING PLACED IN THE MAIL DURING THE HOLIDAY CONGESTION, WE ARE INFORMED THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF SAME, AND WE ARE ADVISED BY A GREAT MANY LOCALS AND MEMBERS THAT THEY DESIRE MORE TIME IN ORDER TO STUDY THE QUESTION AND EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS RELATIVE THERETO.

THEREFORE WE ARE EXTENDING THE TIME SO AS TO PERMIT THE LOCALS AND MEMBERS UNTIL THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY TO FILE THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES AND EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS CONCERNING THIS MATTER, AND WE TRUST THAT ALL LOCALS AND MEMBERS WILL FAVOR US WITH REPORTS WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED SO THAT A TRULY REPRESENTATIVE EXPRESSION CONCERNING THIS MATTER MAY BE HAD.

NO SCABS WANTED IN HERE

Doesn't sound very criminal, does it? But it cost a barber, Taliaferro by name, a conviction for contempt of court for displaying those words in the window of his own shop!

The circumstances were these: Mr. Taliaferro, proprietor of the Ideal Barber Shop in Clifton Forge, Va., sympathized with the striking railway shopmen back in 1922 and stuck up a sign saying so. When the railroads won from complaisant courts their drastic injunctions forbidding the strikers to do anything but pray, each by himself, for success, Mr. Taliaferro kept his flag-beg pardon, his sign-flying. Promptly he was arrested for contempt of court and found guilty by the court. This conviction has recently been upheld by the United States Court of Appeals which held that the sign constituted "intimidation by insult." tender-hearted scab might throw down his tools when he learned that he couldn't get a shave in the Ideal Barber Shop!

The court's decision is just another proof of what lawyers can do to ordinary men's rights when they get started.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS EMPLOYED ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

To All Electrical Workers

Employed on the Southern Pacific Lines. Greetings:

Now that the strike has been terminated on the Southern Pacific Railroad lines, the officials are laying their plans to prevent a like occurence in the future. They are preparing the shackles which, they believe, will prevent their employees from seeking to express their opinions in a free, open manner in the future.

The method they propose to use is not a new one, but is one which has trapped many honest, conscientious men in its tangled web in the past, and, unless a warning is often sounded, will catch others similarly situated. This plan is the "Group Life Insurance Plan" which the Southern Pacific Railway Company is trying to arrange with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

According to Mr. J. Kruttschnitt's book, the employees are to be insured by the railway company for a certain amount without cost to the employees, and, they are to be permitted to purchase additional insurance (limited by their earning capacity), at the rate of 70 cents per thousand dollars-all "under and subject to the terms and conditions of Group Policy No. 2000G"-any conditions of which contract, according to this book, may be modified by the company at any time by giving "at least sixty days' notice to the employees." You will note that "a notice" is the only requirement; the change need not be submitted to the insured; all that is necessary is that they be given sixty days' notice that a modification is to be made in the contract.

The first question would naturally be—
"What are the terms and conditions to which
I am subscribing under Group Policy No.
2000G?" Attempts have been made to secure
a copy of this original contract between the
railway company and the insurance company,
but to date, nothing has been accomplished
along this line. So, by accepting this insurance, the employees bind themselves
blindly, without knowing to what they are
attaching their signatures. This, alone,
should be sufficient to condemn the plan.

The second question would seem to be—
"Why should not the employees have something to say about changes in the contract?"
Supposing the contract were all that could be
desired at present (which of course we cannot know) what is there to prevent the
Board of Directors of the company from
modifying these terms, for unfavorable conditions "at any time by giving at least sixty
days' notice to the employees?"

May we not ask you to compare just these two points with our Brotherhood Insurance? In the first place, the Brotherhood Plan is acted upon by a convention of the I. B. E. W. composed of delegates from every section of the country, where every phase of the matter is threshed out and everyone given an opportunity to express his opinions; then,

the plan, as approved by the convention, is put out to a referendum vote and carried by a large majority, who speak for the individual members of the brotherhood. Any changes to be made in the contract as thus approved, are made by the insured themselves, through their chosen representatives, who act as delegates to the convention of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

In the one case, the company makes all the plans, contracts, etcetera, and keeps all official documents hidden from those who are to buy the insurance; in the other, the Brotherhood plan, the contract and conditions are made by the insured and everything about the Association is available to any member. Relative to changing the contract; in the one case, the railway company alone, has the right to make any and all changes, without consulting the insured; in the other, the Brotherhood Insurance, only the insured can make any changes or modification in the contract.

There is another feature worth mentioning in this connection. Under the company plan, if a man leaves the employ of the company, he loses the insurance. To be sure, he may keep the subscribed amount, under certain conditions, but, no longer under the 70cent rate; he must pay the ordinary rate for the age he has then attained, plus the rate for his occupation, and, as you probably know from experience, Electrical Workers are listed in the "hazardous" and "extrahazardous" classes, which of course, increases the rates charged accordingly. Under the Brotherhood plan, should a man wish to change from one job to another, it affects his insurance not at all. Should he wish to completely leave the Electrical field, he may even then continue his insurance, under the same rates. Under the company plan, he loses all if he changes his employment and employer; under the other, the Brotherhood plan, nothing can be lost as long as his premiums are paid up.

"Should a man at fifty years of age leave and want to carry himself \$1,000 of insurance he would find it would cost him not seventy cents a month, but at least three dollars per month. If sixty years of age when he quit, it would cost him not seventy cents a month but over five dollars per month."

Can you see how this would act in case of a difference of opinion between the company and the employees? Suppose the matter did not necessitate a strike, what is there to prevent the company from modifying the contract "by giving at least sixty days' notice to the employees," to prevent the insurance being applicable to members of any local organization. This clause might easily be in the contract without the knowledge of the insured and could automatically prevent his beneficiaries from receiving any benefits.

Suppose the conditions became such that a strike is a necessity. Can you not see this so-called insurance vanishing? Every cent

paid in on additional insurance, above that provided by the company to the employees, would be gift money to the railway and the insurance companies. With such a condition existing it is not hard to understand why the company is pushing this plan. They know that when a man has made payments on anything which he retains only as long as he remains in the employ of that company, he will stand for almost anything, in order to protect his interest. With such a hold on the men, what fear would the company have of their employees protesting—what could prevent them from establishing conditions and wages calculated with an eye to profits, and not to decent living for their employees?

They would have absolute control, with no thought of any time of reckoning to disturb them. Why should they worry—the employees would not dare to complain; if they did, it would not be difficult to make an example of a few which would be sufficient to put fear into the rest.

Yes, the company wants this insurance. Are you going to give it to them? Are you going to Insure Them a clear field to do as they please with you, how, why, when, and where they please to, by shackling yourselves with these chains? Think it over carefully and make your decision.

ARE YOU GOING TO BE FREE AND CONTENT IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT YOU MAY COME AND GO, WHEN AND WHERE YOU PLEASE; OR, ARE YOU GOING TO BE TIED TO ONE POSITION

FROM NOW UNTIL THE TIME WHEN YOUR BENEFICIARIES WILL ATTEMPT TO CLAIM THIS "COMPANY" INSURANCE?

"ARE YOU GOING TO BE LULLED ALONG DURING YOUR PRODUCTIVE YEARS WITH CHEAP COMPANY 'GROUP' INSURANCE UNTIL SICKNESS OR OLD AGE OR CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE COMPANY FORCE YOU TO QUIT WORK ONLY TO FIND THEN PROHIBITIVE RATES ROBBING YOUR FAMILY OF ANY PROTECTION WHATSOEVER?

ARE YOU GOING TO INSURE YOUR-SELF FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUR FAMILY AND YOURSELF, BY TAKING PART IN A REAL BENEFIT ASSOCIA-TION, OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE INSURED; OR, ARE YOU GOING TO INSURE THE COMPANY A LIFELONG SERVICE IN SPITE OF ANY CONDI-TIONS OR WAGES OFFERED TO YOU?

If you have already signed up one of these applications, and find upon reflection that your opinion has changed, a written statement to the company withdrawing your previous application, will make you a free man once more, with your life your own to live as you please.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. P. NOONAN, Int. Pres., I. B. E. W.

CHAS. P. FORD, Int. Sec., I. B. E. W.

IDAHO FARMERS GET \$17,000 COOPERATIVE DIVIDEND

Idaho farmers are competing with Eastern farmers in honors for the most successfully managed cooperative dairying enterprise. The report of the Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Company, of Payette, Idaho, for the past year shows a business of half a million dollars for the year ending November 30th, on which they earned for themselves

cooperative dividends totaling \$17,000 after paying all expenses. During the month of October alone their dairy plant turned out 104,060 pounds of butter, which was shipped for sale to cities all over the country. Business is growing at such a pace the cooperative has planned to enlarge its plant and install new equipment at a cost of \$10,000.

"OUR FIXTURES ARE LIGHTING HOMES FROM COAST TO COAST"

Our New No. 24 Catalogue Shows Many New Designs

Our Revised Prices Will Appeal to You



Our Dealer Proposition Will Net You a Good Profit

Wired Ready to Hang Cuts Your Overhead

ERIE FIXTURE SUPPLY CO.

New Plant, E. 10th and P. R. R.

Erie, Pa.



EDITORIAL



Time for Another Revolution Things have been quiet too long. Mr. Hughes, our worthy Secretary of State, fears the communists. He fears other things, too. (Election time is close at hand.) Select gangs of desperate foreigners—and some Ameri-

cans—are scheming to wreck the government and plant the Red Flag

on the White House.

And why not? Hasn't this revolution business proved to be Highly profitable; and hasn't this overworked bogy long provided a meal ticket for the professional flag wavers, the brass-buttoned bunco artists, and the "great detectives"?

But don't be frightened too much. Just remember this: Revolutions of working people are not ordered by anybody; they are not made by talk or brought about by passing resolutions. They come only after conditions become intolerable to a great majority of people; when they become positively unbearable; when there is a breakdown of economic and political orders, and when the people are con-

vinced they can get redress in no other way.

Of course there is no reason why the workers and other real wealth producers should not rule this country if they can. Certainly they could do no worse than the captains of industry and their agents have done. But maybe they cannot rule. We don't know; neither does anybody else. This is America, not Russia. It may be all a dream. It may be that the status of their power is fixed in the Constitution for life. We don't know. Their rule may not work. We firmly believe it would.

But we do know the present crazy system does not work. It allows no man to be really honest and unselfish. It makes him greedy, selfish and mean. It stifles his good motives and allows no one to be as good and as honest as he would like. But aside from this, the income of the American worker has not yet sunk to the equal of twenty francs a year; nor have they been compelled to eat grass roots and bark of trees, as was true of France before the revolution. They have not been stripped of every right and treated with extreme and unspeakable brutality, as was true in Russia before the overthrow of the Czar.

We own more. We have better homes, better food and more conveniences than any other people on the globe, and we have the legal means to make any change we desire. And while these are no reasons why things should not be better—far better—these conditions

have never been known to produce revolutions.

So with things as they are, with a country that has survived a century and a half of almost unrestricted immigration, four years of bloody civil war, four foreign wars, with a country that still tolerates black-robed, biased-minded judges, jailing people at will, with one hundred and ten million people, and not even one million talking or thinking revolution, and with a press manufacturing opinion like shredded wheat, lulling the people to sleep at will—with these conditions, it would be about as easy to start a working man revolution in America and overthrow the government as it would be to set fire to the Atlantic Ocean.

An Outrage "Discovered" This is where "pull" counts: A judge handed down his decision; a man dared criticise it; he was hauled before the judge for "contempt of court"; he was tried, not by a jury, but by the judge himself; the judge was the "aggrieved" party; it was his "honor and dignity" that had been offended; it was his decision that had been criticised; the judge was human; his feelings had been aroused; his vanity had been wounded; he had a keen personal interest, which made it almost impossible for him to be impartial. You just as well allow the victim of a thug to try, convict and sentence his attacker. So the man was given sixty days in jail for "contempt of court".

Yes, this is almost a daily occurrence, we know. Thousands of strikers and their officials are jailed for "contempt of court" and that

ends it.

But this is a horse of another color. He is no working "stiff" or labor "skate". He took his case to the U.S. Supreme Court. There he found more judges who could overlook almost anything but the crime of criticising a judge. So he was turned down. His case attracted immediate attention. He was wealthy and influential. So President Coolidge "remitted" his sentence—no pardon and no jail—upholding the judge and releasing the man with the one and same stroke, a cheap, fence-straddling political maneuver.

But when the Hearst and other papers took up the Craig case the country suddenly discovered something we have been complaining about for many long years—that it is an outrage for a judge to constitute himself the prosecutor, the judge, and the jury all in one—

and thus punish according to his spleen or whim.

The root of the matter is simply this: The Craig case involved a corporation, as do most others. Practically all judges are corporation lawyers—corporation lawyers before becoming judges, corporation lawyers while they remain judges, and hoping to be corporation lawyers when they cease to be judges. And nowhere is the power given them—either in the Constitution or in any law in the land—to send anyone to jail without a trial and conviction by a jury. They have simply usurped and stolen the power to do so, the same as they have usurped and stolen the power to declare laws "unconstitutional" that are not in accord with their political or economic views.

And the proposal to investigate the record of and impeach this particular judge—Judge Mayer—is all poppycock. There are hundreds of others just like him. They are nearly all the same. It just happened to be Mayer in this instance—that's all. The thing to do—and the only thing—is to cease regarding "our" judges as sacred cows, and have Congress enact legislation that will positively strip them of the stolen powers they now wield like ignorant, merciless and

drunken autocrats.

Gloomy, but This is a story we don't often hear. It's the frank and Interesting blunt statement of a sorely disappointed, heartsick and sincere man—a former labor representative. He was a very promising, successful and energetic worker—one of the best we knew. Yet he decided to leave his chosen work without anything else in view. While we do not agree with his outlook or the position he takes, yet we can quite well understand it. His letter speaks for itself and needs no comment:

"I wish I could have talked with you in person before making my decision, to tell you how sick and tired I am of it all—that I simply cannot and will not stand it any longer. And it's not sudden. I've thought it over a long time, and there's

nothing I could be 'peeved' or bitter about. I am just tired, soul-sick, and too sensitive, I suppose. And the labor path is no path for a sensitive man. It's all too stormy and soul-crushing, and life is too short.

"At first it was different. Bringing men into the organization and settling differences made me happy. I could give the best that was in me. But soon the systematic campaign of mud-slinging, the flood of charges and insinuations that you are a tool of the boss and of 'officialdom'; that you are always picking up 'graft' and 'easy money,' and that your only interest is your job—soon it all began to have its chilling and crushing effect on me.

"And I don't think I am any great exception. When a man finds he must were

"And I don't think I am any great exception. When a man finds he must wage a constant fight against the elements that keep the movement in a state of turmoil; when he has to constantly face a lying, hostile press; when he is compelled to oppose his own people much of the time to save them from their own folly; when he sees his best efforts treated with indifference and suspicion; when he is suspected by both the boss and the worker; when contemptible lies and stories are always being circulated about him, it is bound to slow him down and make him tired and depressed. The whole atmosphere becomes poisoned and galling, and his enthusiasm chills, his interest wanes, and his effectiveness diminishes—I don't care whom he is.

"I've seen others just like myself-start out full of life and pep, with lots of faith and confidence in men, determined to do many things. But soon the heart-gnawing strain begins to tell—it eats and eats unnoticed, just like time; soon they see what lying, cowardly, selfish dogs men are, and soon they either become dis-

gusted, tired, soul-sick, or 'burnt out'.

"And it hits them all—business agents, organizers and international officersall of them. Some it affects differently from others; some it paralyzes and makes absolutely useless and they sit around like sick dogs; some it makes arreant, mean and surly and they hate even themselves. Some don't know what's wrong with them and never will; others know and can diagnose their cases—these usually suffering only temporary spells of tiredness and depression, and after a rest 'come But they are few, and they all feel its effects just the same.

"But for myself, I shall not try to 'come back', because always it is discouragement; always it is a bitter argument or battle—and when you are not in one you're on your way to where there is one. Always you are expected to preach the encouraging, bright side—no matter how sick or disgusted you happen to be. You must carry a miracle bag and be able to work the hokus-pokus stuff at will and mesmerize

an employer on sight.

"And what's the reward-empty applause, loneliness, keen disappointment, a strained, weary mind, often a wrecked home, shattered health, bill collectors, and I know of some poor devils who finished up in the insane asylums and others who died prematurely. So do you wonder that some men become indifferent, lifeless,

and 'don't-cares' and form negative habits and go all to pieces?

"I know you will say, 'Well, if all men felt the same as you we would still be in the jungles'. And that's probably true. But the labor movement today, with its scandal-mongers and spies, its stool-pigeons and communists, its intellectuals and windmills, its tricksters and quitters—is entirely too much for me.

"The glory you get out of working for it is all moonshine."

The Four-"I say that the workers will work but four hours a day Hour Day and 200 days a year. There will be no back-breaking drudgery. All hard labor will be done by electricity." This was the statement of Dr. Charles Steinmetz, the electrical expert. just before his recent death, when he pictured the power of electricity becoming as common as running water.

Thomas Edison and other scientific men also say the four-hour day is now in sight. So we may soon expect it to become one of the leading slogans of American labor, because through the ever-increasing number of inventions and our modern methods of production, more and more men are being compelled to walk the streets, destitute and in idleness, excepting during certain brief "busy" periods, which are becoming fewer and fewer with time. And, as President Gompers said many years ago, "So long as there is one man who seeks employment and can not obtain it, the hours of labor are too long."

The same kind of sharp opposition that first greeted the agitation to prevent street waifs, as young as six years, being herded into filthy cellars and worked under the whip for 18 hours a day; the kind of opposition that greeted the movement to take girls and mothers out of the mines; the kind that greeted the movement to stop branding strikers with red-hot irons and clipping off their ears; the kind that greeted the agitation to rid labor of the brutal foreman and his whip; and the kind of opposition that greeted the 14-hour day, the 12, 10, and 8-hour day, will greet the agitation for the 4-hour day when it arrives. The additional hours of leisure will be considered "dangerous", and it will be certain to throw open "a wide door for idleness and vice".

But it seems as certain to come as the waters flow to the seas, because men are ever learning and thinking—even painfully so. And because the four-hour day is in accord with our main line of develop-

ment—in accord with the development of history.

A student of bees gives us the interesting information of how a bee does all of his work in about four hours, then polishes up, sits about and enjoys the beautiful sunshine, sleeping, thinking, and examining the young ones, etc. It's quite plain, of course, that the reason a bee is able to do this, and get all the honey that he and the little bees, including the loafers, need, is that he and the other bees get all they produce. There are no fat, scheming bees standing around in silk hats taking a chunk out of every load of honey brought home.

And the day is coming when we human beings will become intelligent enough to organize and co-operate like the bees, to work with and help one another instead of being separated, fighting, and stinging one another. Then there would be no long hours of mechanical drudgery; women and children will not be sacrified to the machine; we will not work like mad men to pile up a huge surplus, only to be suddenly thrown out of a job, and men would be really free to develop their personalities according to their own individual bents.

After Five years ago the greatest of all wars came to an end, 'and the world knelt in joy and prayer. "The war to end all war" had been won, and real rejoicing followed.

But what after five years! On all sides the air is filled with talk of poison gas and airplanes, airplanes and poison gas; more men are under arms today than before the world war; those who control them are more defiant than the lords who ruled in 1914; the Crown Prince has returned to Germany; Britain has decided to spend an unprecedented sum for airships; France has retaliated by "raising the ante"; others will follow suit; great military schemes are being pushed with haste in this country; and our Secretary of War boasts that the United States is ready for the "next war".

Surely you don't have to be told what all this means—that it is simply the old game being played in the same old way, and unless something is done to stop it, it will sooner or later end in the same old way—with the brainstorm, the butchering and blood, bayonets being shoved into soft, warm flesh, the shrieks and groans, the crowded

hospitals and insane asylums.

And if the fatal race to "prepare" does end in the same old way, the fighters who survive will get their usual reward of gas-riddled lungs, shattered jaws, missing arms and legs, sightless eyes, shell-shock, and a few other such little things, while the long distance

"patriots" grab everything in sight.

So the time to think and act is now, not when the war craze has struck us again. Then the people become confused and bewildered and the shrewd ones make tools and fools out of them. You can't fight militarism after war has been declared, but only during peace—before the brainstorm gets under way.

You are responsible. It is the workers who do the marching, the trench digging, the actual fighting, bleeding and dying. They make the sacrifices. They pay the bills in full—with toil, tears, blood and life itself. And too long, too madly and sadly, have they broken their own hearts, wrecked their own homes and covered the earth with their own blood and tears, only to later be betrayed and cheated and led into fresh slaughter.

They are the only ones who will abolish this curse, this human butchery, if it is ever abolished—and when they begin to really think for themselves about war, some way will be found to abolish it. It's the biggest issue before the world today. It overshadows all else.

"I confess without shame," said General Sherman, "that I am sick and tired of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have not heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation."

The Leader In a few days we will again do honor to the man who was branded a traitor, a coarse, vulgar illiterate, who was slandered beyond measure and denounced as the most despicable of men. But, fortunately, he had more brains than books, more sense than education, more courage than politeness, more strength than polish. He loved truth for truth's sake and for man's sake. He hated ancient lies, sham and pretense; had no respect for old mistakes and false teachings, and detested meaningless ceremony. That was Abraham Lincoln, the leader of all leaders—and his "respectable" defamers were not fit to black his boots.

Many fine things, as usual, will be said about him now, for he is quite "respectable" since he is dead, and everything connected with his name is "respectable" since he cannot speak. The Babbits, the Garys, all our "respectables" and "best people", all the long-distant lovers of truth and justice will join the annual parade and hold him tightly to their breasts, as long as he is far away. Again, we will hear in glowing, emotional terms, of their deep "love for the lowly". And it is really remarkable how some people do love honesty and truth, justice and freedom—as long as they are far off.

For the sake of truth and justice, Lincoln accepted hatred and condemnation. He chose to eat the bitter bread of sorrow. His friends were untrue to him because he was true to himself and his kind. He lost the respect of what we call respectable people because he kept his own. He was willing to sacrifice all, lose all, but truth

and self-respect.

To slander him was to receive the praise of the very same snobs and newspapers that today hail him as America's greatest, because he is not here. The New York Herald, which now says what all papers say about Lincoln today, had this to say about him May 19, 1860:

"The Republican Convention have nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President—a third-rate Western lawyer, poorer than even poor Pierce. They pass over Seward, Chase and Banks, who are statesmen and able men, and they take a fourth-rate lecturer who cannot speak good grammar. Lincoln is exactly the type as the traitor who was hung at Charleston (John Brown). The comparison between Seward and this illiterate Western boor is odious—it is as a Hyperion to a Satyr."

And the Philadelphia Evening Journal joined in on May 20, 1860, by saying:

"His coarse language, his illiterate style, and his vulgar and vituperative personalities in debate contrast very strongly with the elegant and classical oratory of the eminent Senator from New York."

But Lincoln never faltered. He knew the price he had to pay for fighting ignorant prejudices and special privilege, and was willing Wherever he went he saw oppression and injustice, to pay it. hypocrisy and corruption, and he was big and courageous enough to send these brave words ringing through the land:

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that man's consent." "I thank God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman can stop." Attorney General please note.)

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such

things of right belong to those whose labor produced them."
"To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government."

"Although volume upon volume is written to prove slavery a good thing, we never hear of the man who wishes to take the good of it by being a slave himself."

"With some, the word liberty means for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor; while with others, the same word means for some mean to do so they please with other word of the product of the same word means for the same word some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's

"The people of these United States are the masters of both Congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

And we hope to live to see the day, as we said last year, when the American people will repent in full and be ashamed of themselves for allowing the freedom and justice Lincoln fought for to be crushed and suppressed, and which suppression is almost making a madhouse out of a once free country.

A man complains to us about the way he was treated at a The meeting, and is at a loss to understand. Did you ever stop to consider how a crowd acts; how it becomes provoked and upset at the least thing; how it is made happy when it makes some one miserable? It usually demands that you tell it what it wants to hear, no matter how ridiculous. It believes only what it wants to be-It howls and hoots and booes when you tell it unpleasant truths. It listens impatiently to common sense, but applauds nonsense to the echo. It likes to be flattered and lied to, and comes to its feet when you appeal to its selfishness. That's the crowd—preachers, doctors, lawyers, bankers, workers, all of them. They are practically all alike.

A crowd of preachers can be moved to mob action by the same barbaric elements that move a crowd of workers. There is little difference—some just a little more polished than others, that's all.

And notice the effect a crowd has on some men; how they seem to become intoxicated the moment they step up before it. It affects them the same as hard liquor. They deceive even themselves. They swear they will do and say certain things, but when before a crowd, they do and say just the opposite; go against their own judgment; act confused and go all to pieces.

So, if you are going to have anything to do with crowds, remember always they are brutal and their applause is as "insincere and fickle as a woman's whim". They will applaud you today and howl for your head tomorrow. They will give you their "all" one minute and tear you to pieces the next. If you expect to get along with them, display common sense always, but only with caution and patience; carefully play to their heads instead of their hands. already too many fools trying to win the applause of others. Don't

try it. If you do, you cannot last. Don't try to appear to be what you are not. You will fool no one but yourself. Just be natural. Be yourself and sincere. You must be content with a small measure of praise. You must expect the crowd to "ride" you when you "get mad" or lose control, and you must expect to be misrepresented, misunderstood, and lied about and called everything imaginable.

That is the penalty and price you must pay for dealing with crowds, especially when you are employed to work for them. So

don't despair—it's just the crowd.

Vocational The public schools and private institutions in many cities are giving vocational training in the various trades to boys graduating from grammar school, and on investigation we find that the majority of these boys graduate after completion of a two-year course, after which they find themselves on the market for employment, unable to qualify as full-fledged mechanics on account of having performed very little practical work during their course of training.

In order to obtain employment it is necessary for them to hire out as maintenance men in an industrial plant, or similar work, at whatever wage the employer is willing to pay them, with the hope that during such employment they will acquire the practical knowledge necessary to enable them to become mechanics. Every year thousands of such graduates, in our craft alone, are turned loose on the labor market, causing an overflow of labor, and of a very inferior

grade.

To properly protect the industry and the public, it is necessary that this question be jointly handled by our organization and the employers. A careful survey should be made; the cooperation of the educational institutions sought; and a comprehensive plan worked out, whereby those young men who intend to follow the electrical trade as a vocation will be given manual training in our line of work, along whatever lines may be agreed upon, so that after four or five years' theoretical training and the practical performance of the work they will become competent journeymen mechanics; the number of such trainees to be so regulated that when they have finished their apprenticeship there will only be as many as the trade can assimilate, thereby preventing unnecessary unemployment.

Such a comprehensive plan, with the cooperation of all parties, would mean the elevation of our industry, and the proper protection of the public, by guaranteeing to it the safe installation of electrical

appliances.

A questionnaire has been sent to all local unions, to be filled out, and we request that the members see that their locals immediately arrange to secure the information desired. If there is any question that the local considers important, that is not contained in the questionnaire, and the local will include same, it will be helpful to us in the final compilation of information received from the local unions. With the cooperation of all local unions there is no question but that a comprehensive plan can be worked out on this important matter.

If a cause be good, the most violent attack of its enemies will not injure it so much as injudicious defense of it by its friends.—Colton.

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.—Thomas Jefferson.

IN MEMORIAM

HHH

Bro. Robert L. Duian, L. U. No. 973

Whereas it has been the will of our Almighty God to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Robert L. Duian, and Whereas Local No. 973 has lost one of its true and loyal members, be it therefore Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

HARRY N. AUSTIN, C. M. HILDEBRAND, EARL HURLSBERGER Committee.

Bro. David Compton, L. U. No. 211

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 211, of Atlantic City, N. J., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our brother, David Compton, whom the Almighty in His wisdom has seen fit to take from amongst us; be it therefore Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly affection, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and official Journal of our brotherhood for publication, and spread on the records of the local organization.

Signed and Sealed,

J. S. BENNETT,

J. S. BENNETT, Recording Secretary.

Bro. J. W. Walker, L. U. No. 84

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Mr. J. W.

Walker, and
Whereas by his death Local Union No. 84
has lost a true and loyal member; therefore

nas lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it
Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

COMMITTEE.

Bro. John B. Roberson, L. U. No. 508

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His divine wisdom to take from our midst, while in the prime of life, our beloved brother. John B. Roberson; and
Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of a kind and faithful brother, though we question not the divine calling, we mourn the loss of our dear friend and brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union.

L. E. WOODWARD, C. B. JONES, S. L. WHITEHURST, Resolution Committee.

Bro. C. F. Adams, L. U. No. 169

Whereas our late brother, C. F. Adams, who was employed by San Joaquin Light and Power Company, Fresno, Calif., as a lineman, was electrocuted on November 24; and Whereas Local Union No. 169, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member, therefore

Resolved. That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his family our deep-

our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it further.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory; that a copy be sent to his family, one to the official Journal for publication and one to be spread on the minutes of this one to be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

JAS. BROWN THOS. BRANDENBURG, L. U. CALLAHAN, Committee.

Bro. James C. Files, Jr., L. U. No. 297

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His divine wisdom to take from midst our dear and beloved brother, Ja

God in His divine wisdom to take from our midst our dear and beloved brother, James C. Files, Jr., on November 19th last, and Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of such a kind and faithful brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting. be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

L. M. HENDERSON, G. D. KIRKPATRICK, Committee.

Bro. Herman V. Voight, L. U. No. 768

Whereas our late brother, Herman V. Voight, who was employed by the West Virginia Utilities Company of this city, as a lineman, was electrocuted while at work on November 1, 1923, about 2 p. m.; and Whereas Local Union 768., I. B. E. W., has

lost a true and loyal member, whose presence will be missed for a long time; therefore be it Resolved, That we bow our heads in humble

submission to the Almighty God; and be it further

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union 768, I. B. E. W., extend to his bereaved father and mother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That we, members of Local Union 768, I. B. E. W., extend to our esteemed Brother Voight's brothers and sisters in this great hour of sorrow our esteemed heartfelt sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, and a copy to the daily paper, and a copy to the official Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for publication. Electrical Workers for publication.

A. B. WILSON, W. R. LENHART, H. B. POSTEN, Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. Frank T. Johnson, L. U. No. 716

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 716, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our late brother, Frank T. Johnson, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life, and

of life, and
Whereas by his tragic death, caused while
at his post of duty by a fall of thirteen stories
on the Cotton Exchange Building in this city
on December 7, has cast a cloud of gloom over
our entire membership; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly
love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing

our sorrow and extend to his family our deep-

est sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, in due respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to be mailed to our Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

A. V. POTTER. O. G. CARTER, S. R. SMITH, Committee.

Fraternally submitted.

S. R. SMITH, Bus. Mgr., Local No. 716.

CUT YOURSELF A PIECE OF CAKE

By J. M. BAER

Two centuries ago, Benjamin Franklin gave some good advice to the poor on how to become rich. Now the Saturday Evening Post, founded by him, endorses Mellon's tax revision plan which shows the "poor" rich how to become richer.

In an editorial entitled, "Cut Yourself a Piece of Cake" the Post defends Andy Mellon's tax revision scheme to greatly reduce the taxes of the very rich and slightly reduce the tax on very small tax payers. It shifts the burden of the taxes on the smaller fellow and relieves the big fellow. It does just what Wall Street has wanted for some time and the credulous public believe most of the bunk that is written in favor of the plan by the propaganda organs of big business.

Eighty per cent of the people are not affected directly by the proposed Mellon tax reduction while the 20 per cent who pay-and justly so-the tax on the larger incomes will be greatly relieved.

The burden will be shifted indirectly to the House of Want by the kept politicians of the House of Have.

About the time that Andy Mellon gets his tax reduction across, Congress will pass the Bonus to obtain the soldier's vote and Senator Smoot will come forth with the Sales Tax-which is a method devised by Wall Street to tax the stomachs of the poor and take the taxes off the pocketbooks of the rich.

Let us take one typical example to show the inconsistency of Mellon's tax reduction

The married man (with a family) who has an income of \$5,000 a year, would only save \$22.75. The wealthy man with an income of \$1,000,000 a year would save over \$250,000. In other words 200 heads of families, each having an income of \$5,000. would have a total income of one million dollars and would only save \$4,550, while one man with a single income of a million would save \$258,278 each year. One millionaire saves \$243,728 more than two hundred people, each having a \$5,000 income. but paying in all the same amount as the Who's the goat? multi-millionaire.

Instead of the people cutting themselves a piece of cake the idea is to give the rich more cake and take a little more bread away from the workers of the nation. It is a new method of setting the rich man's table so that fewer crumbs will fall off for poor Lazarus.

After appropriating millions to pay off the war profiteers and grafters, after guaranteeing the railroads a fixed return after the war, after protecting the organized robbers with an indefensible tariff-Mellon and his crowd now propose to deprive the soldier, who fought the war, of a paltry bonus and relieve those who have gouged the Government in war and peace times of a just tax on their huge incomes. Where do the people get any cut of the cake? The people get a gold brick. Andy furnishes the brass and the reactionary periodicals put on a thin gold plate.

OBLIGATIONS OF MANAGEMENT

From "Industrial Management"

Many industrial executives keep their noses so close to the grindstone of production that they fail to see that the stone needs dressing or that the belt which drives it is slipping.

No factory manager would permit a competitor to come into his factory and put dark glasses on all his employees, thus impairing their ability to see their work. Yet dirty, smoky windows and skylights, cleaned but once every three or six months, dingy walls and insufficient artificial lights do this very thing in many plants.

Sabotage is an ugly word representing an uglier thing. Yet the results of premeditated sabotage, scattered, infrequent, and detectable as they are, are far less harmful than the almost universal, unconscious sabotage of neglected maintenance which reaches out its destroying hand in thousands of busy plants, stopping machines, halting production, piling up unnecessary costs, cutting into the profit margins and chipping away, bit by bit, ceaselessly, the sum total of invested capital in every industrial enterprise.



DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD



UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1923 Decision No. 1838

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts)

٧.

Gulf Coast Lines, Houston Belt & Terminal Railway Company

Question—Representation of shop employees.

Statement-The evidence shows that the shop employees affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts) participated in the strike which became effective July 1, 1922, which action the carrier construed as abrogating the rules and working conditions previously entered into between it and the said organization. While the strike was in effect the carrier conducted negotiations and consummated an agreement with a committee representing what was termed the "Association of Shop Crafts." It is shown that on September 30, 1922, a meeting was held between representatives of the striking employees and representatives of the carrier following which the carrier caused the memorandum quoted below to be circulated.

"Memorandum of understanding between W. G. Choate, General Manager, Gulf Coast Lines, and committee representing striking employees of the mechanical crafts of the Gulf Coast Lines and the Houston Belt & Terminal Railway Company.

"First: All men now in service of the company will retain their seniority, as established.

"Second: The company will discontinue employing outside men from the date of this agreement, and to reemploy men from the different crafts now on strike to fill its forces, and continue in the future to reemploy such men as vacancies occur, or as additional men may be required.

"Third: The men will fill out applications for employment in the usual manner and those required from the different crafts will be taken into service according to seniority existing June 30, 1922, except that they will not rank any men in service September 30, 1922, and further, that the company reserves the right to reject applications and decline employment of any of the men on strike.

"The company will, upon request, review the case of any man whose application is rejected, and if it finds that an injustice has been done the decision of the company in such cases will be reversed, but it must be distinctly understood, however, that the decision of the general manager in all such cases will be final and accepted by the men parties to this understanding, as well as those whose applications may be rejected.

"Fourth: Agreement between the Gulf Coast Lines and all mechanical crafts, effective September 1, 1922, will be accepted by all men reemployed under this agreement."

The Federated Shop Crafts take the position that the memorandum quoted above resulted in the cancellation of the strike order on these properties and the restoration to service of a number of the former employees, and that they now represent at least 51 per cent of the shop employees and should be recognized as their duly authorized representatives. The Federated Shop Crafts submit to the Railroad Labor Board petitions purporting to show that more than 50 per cent of the employees have designated that organization as their authorized representative in the handling of matters affecting their wages and working conditions. No dispute exists as to the continuation of the present agreement, subject to modification as provided therein.

The carrier takes the position that it has duly negotiated agreements with the Association of Shop Crafts, which agreements it is stated are now in effect; further, that said association has submitted to it petitions showing that a large majority of the shop employees have designated representatives of said association to handle matters affecting their wages and working conditions. carrier further states that the Federated Shop Crafts have not at any time since the promulgation of the agreement with the Association of Shop Crafts submitted to it evidence showing that a majority of the shop employees desired to change the form of representation, and that their claim to represent the mechanical department employees is not based upon the wishes of the majority of such employees.

Opinion—The evidence clearly shows that there is a dispute relative to the wishes of a majority of the mechanical department employees of the carrier herein named as to representation, it being the claim of the Federated Shop Crafts that they hold authorization from a majority of such employees, while the carrier takes the position that the Association of Shop Crafts with whom an agreement has been negotiated is duly authorized to represent a majority. The Railroad Labor Board has been called upon to decide many cases involving disputes as to representation where the contending parties each claimed to hold the majority of

the signatures of those directly interested. While the specific details of these respective cases may have differed somewhat from this particular case, the principle is the same. The Board has in numerous decisions covering cases where a disagreement existed as to the wishes of a majority decided that the only just and reasonable method to determine definitely the wishes of the employees would be to take a secret ballot, thereby eliminating charges of intimidation or coercion usually injected by both parties.

Principle 15, Exhibit B of Decision No. 119, reads as follows:

"The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine what organization shall represent members of such craft or class. Such organization shall have the right to make an agreement which shall apply to all employees in such craft or class. No such agreement shall infringe, however, upon the right of employees not members of the organisation representing the majority to present grievances either in person or by representatives of their own choice."

Decision—The Railroad Labor Board decides that a secret ballot shall be taken to definitely determine the wishes of a majority of the shop craft employees on the Gulf Coast Lines and the Houston Belt & Terminal Railway in conformity with the manner prescribed in Decision No. 218 and its addendum, and that conference be held at an early date for the purpose of arranging the details in connection with the distribution, casting, counting, and tabulation of the ballots for the respective crafts.

By order of UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD, (Signed) BEN W. HOOPER, Chairman.

Attest: L. M. Parker.

Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18, 1923
Addendum No. 1 to Decision No. 1838
Decision No. 1838 (Docket 3151)
Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

Gulf Coast Lines and Houston Belt & Terminal Railway Company

Entry—Amplifying the Instructions Contained in Decision No. 1838 by Directing That the Election be Held as Ordered Even Though One or More of the Interested Parties May Decline to Participate Therein.

In this case, the Railroad Labor Board, upon its own initiative and without formal petition, reopens Docket 3151 for the purpose of issuing an addendum to the decision therein to supplement the directions given in

said decision for the holding of an election for shop employees.

On June 29, 1923, the Board rendered Decision No. 1838, in which the decision proper was as follows:

"Decision—The Railroad Labor Board decides that a secret ballot shall be taken to definitely determine the wishes of a majority of the shop craft employees on the Gulf Coast Lines and the Houston Belt & Terminal Railway in conformity with the manner prescribed in Decision No. 218 and its addendum, and that conference be held at an early date for the purpose of arranging the details in connection with the distribution, casting, counting and tabulation of the ballots for the respective crafts." (IV, R. L. B., ——.)

The carrier petitioned the Board for a rehearing of said case and on July 26, 1923, oral argument was submitted by both parties on this petition to rehear. On September 21, 1923, in Decision No. 1972, the Board denied the request of the carrier for a rehearing and reconsideration of the case. Thereupon the carrier again petitioned the Board for a rehearing of Decisions Nos. 1838 and 1972, which petition was denied by the Board.

Subsequently, the representatives of the Federated Shop Crafts sought a conference with the carrier for the purpose of agreeing upon the arrangements for the election as ordered by the Board. Under date of November 19, 1923, the carrier's representative addressed a letter to the representative of the Federated Shop Crafts, denying the request for a conference and refusing to participate in the holding of the election. The carrier and employees filed copies of the letter with the Board. Much of this letter was devoted to a reargument of the facts upon which the Board had based its decision, and to an attack upon the soundness of the Board's decision.

As an additional reason for not complying with the Board's decision, the carrier avers in its letter that its course is justified by the Board's resolution of July 3, 1922. From the statements of the carrier on this subject, the following excerpts are taken:

"Following the unwarranted and unauthorized strike of the shop-craft employees of these lines on July 1, 1922, the Railroad Labor Board requested the railroad managements affected by that strike to bring about local organizations of their shop-craft employees. In pursuance of such requests these lines cooperated in the organization of the shop-craft employees on the lines, and there have been perfected organizations of such employees at DeQuincy, and at Houston and Kingsville, Tex. These organizations were in all respects, as we understand it, of the character that the Railroad Labor Board desired should be organized. With such organizations these lines have entered into contracts, copies of which are on file with the Railroad Labor Board, and copies of which are in your possession. These contracts were effective as of September 1, 1922, and provide

that they should remain in force until either party thereto should give to the other 30 days' notice in writing of intention to abandon the same.

"We have cooperated in bringing into existence the local organizations referred to on these lines and we intend to continue to deal with such organizations, as by every fair intendment we were invited to do by the Railroad Labor Board following the strike of July 1, 1922. * * * We are unwilling under such circumstances to take part in any so-called election in which we have every reason to believe our shop-craft employees will be coerced by your organization into action which is not voluntary and the fair expression of their wish and will."

The construction which the carrier here places upon the Board's resolution of July 3, 1922, is, in one material particular, entirely unwarranted.

The said resolution embraced two purposes that are pertinent in this connection: First, to make sure that men in the service should not be deprived of representation as a result of the strike; and secondly, to guard against unauthorized and unfair changes in rules and working conditions that might be made during the unsettled period of the strike. Those two purposes are covered by the following excerpts from said resolution:

"Whereas, in the future submission of disputes involving rules, wages, and grievances of said classes of employees of the carriers, it will be desirable, if not a practical necessity, for the employees of each class on each carrier to form some sort of association or organization to function in the representation of said employees before the Railroad Labor Board, in order that the effectiveness of the Transportation Act may be maintained. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it be communicated to the carriers and the employees remaining in the service and the new employees succeeding those who have left the service to take steps as soon as practicable to perfect on each carrier such organizations as may be deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned;

"Resolved, That the employees remaining in the service and the new ones entering same be accorded the application and benefit of the outstanding wage and rule decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, until they are amended or modified by agreements with said employees, arrived at in conformity with the Transportation Act, or by decision of this Board." (III, R. L. B., 1139.)

There is certainly nothing in these pertinent paragraphs or in any other part of the said resolution which can be construed to mean that the Board contemplated that any organization of employees should be accorded the perpetual and unquestioned right to represent the employees, or that any organization should be forever excluded from this right.

The Railroad Labor Board has never assumed and could not properly assume an attitude of partisan advocacy of any labor organization or of partisan opposition to any. The resolution of July 3, 1922, recognizes the right of the employees in the service to select their own representatives, and that is the identical principle to which the Board now adheres in this case. It has merely held that the shop employees under the existing circumstances, have the moral and legal right to say by a secret ballot whether they desire the same organization or another to represent them. The position taken by the carrier would deprive the employees of this right of autonomy guaranteed to them by the Transportation Act, 1920, as construed by the Board.

It is the duty and privilege of the carrier to participate in the holding of the election ordered by the Board in order that it may be in a position to have first-hand knowledge of the matter so that it may recognize the representatives properly chosen and accredited by a majority of the employees concerned.

If the carrier declines to participate in the election, it by no means follows that the employees must thereby be denied the right to have the election held.

Decision-The Railroad Labor Board therefore decides that-

- (a) The shopmen on the Gulf Coast Lines and the Houston Belt & Terminal railway, under the conditions shown to exist, are entitled to an election to designate their representatives, even though the carrier or one of the organizations of employees should decline to participate in planning and holding the election.
- (b) The Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., the Association of Shop Crafts, and any other organization, if there be such, similarly entitled to represent shopmen, will jointly confer through their representatives with the representatives of the carrier on or before January 15, 1924, at such place as the carrier may designate, due notice to be given all interested parties. Said conferees will arrange all details of the proposed ballot and election along lines analogous to those prescribed in Decision No. 218 and addendum thereto.
- (c) If the representatives of any of the organizations comprising employees of this class decline to participate in the conference, the carrier and other representatives of employees of this class will proceed to hold the election as ordered. If the carrier declines to assist in holding the election, the representatives of shopmen who desire to participate in the election will arrange the details of the ballot and election, giving due notice to any other organization comprising employees of this class of the date of the election, endeavoring to furnish ballots to all eligible voters, giving full publicity to the right of all eligible shopmen to cast their ballots, and taking all necessary precaution

for a fair election and a correct and unquestioned count of the votes.

(d) The parties, or any of them, shall report the result of the election to the Railroad Labor Board.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD, (Signed) BEN W. HOOPER, Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21, 1923 Decision No. 2024

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company

Question—Shall the duly authorized representatives of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company meet the duly authorized committee of the shop employees represented by System Federation No. 29 of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, to negotiate changes in the shop crafts' agreement now in effect?

Statement—Both parties to this dispute presented in great detail their respective views and supporting data during the hearing conducted by the Board.

The carrier states that there are approximately two thousand seven hundred (2,700) employees of the crafts involved in the service.

The representatives of the employees state that there are approximately fifteen (15) employees now in the service who, it is alleged, participated in the formation of the so-called "Shop Employees' Association, Chicago & Alton Railroad." The statement is accepted by the carrier as being approximately correct.

The carrier contends that the shop employees under the terms of the strike settlement agreed to accept the "company association" for a period of at least two years because the so-called by-laws of the "company association" provided for officers to be elected for terms of two years.

The evidence does not disclose any such agreement having been entered into. On the contrary, the evidence shows that no settlement was acceptable to or accepted by the Federated Shop Crafts unless and until they were guaranteed the right of electing and being represented by representatives of their own choosing, to which the carrier agreed. The evidence does not disclose that the shop employees failed to comply with the terms of settlement in any respect. The carrier does not question the right of the shop employees to belong to their respective craft organiza-

tions. The carrier concedes that the employees are within their rights in opening the agreement for negotiation of desired changes in rules and rates of pay, in accordance with the terms thereof.

It is admitted that an overwhelming majority of each craft has participated in an election in which System Federation No. 29 of the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., has been designated as the organization and agency through which the shop crafts desire to negotiate changes in the existing rules and rates of pay.

It is admitted that the employees have complied with all of the provisions of the existing agreement in regard to opening negotiations. The carrier sets up the novel plea that it will not recognize or negotiate with the duly authorized representatives of the employees as members of the craft organizations comprising System Federation No. 29 of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, but will recognize and negotiate with the same committee provided the committee will state they are representing an association which no longer exists as far as the employees in question are concerned.

Decision—Principle 15, Exhibit B of Decision No. 119, specifically provides that—

"The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine what organization shall represent members of such craft or class. Such organization shall have the right to make an agreement which shall apply to all employees in such craft or class. No such agreement shall infringe, however, upon the right of employees not members of the organization representing the majority to present grievances either in person or by representatives of their own choice." (II, R. L. B., 87.)

Therefore, if there is no question relative to the right of System Federation No. 29 to speak for a majority of the shop employees on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the duly authorized committee representing said system federation shall be received in conference by the carrier for the purpose of negotiating rates of pay and rules governing working conditions.

If a question arises relative to the right of said System Federation No. 29 to represent a majority of the shop employees, arrangements shall be immediately made for the taking of a secret ballot to definitely determine the wishes of such employees; the procedure to be in conformity with that outlined in Decision No. 218 and its addendum.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,
(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14, 1923 Decision No. 2059

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts)

٧.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company Question—Shall meal period be granted with pay to employees on all shifts where three shifts are worked?

Decision—Yes. Where three shifts are employed the spread of each shift shall consist of eight (8) consecutive hours, including an

allowance of twenty (20) minutes for lunch within the limits of the fifth hour. (See Decisions Nos. 1823, 1825, and 1977.)

This decision is applicable only if the provisions of rule 2, Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 are considered in full force and effect on this property and where a different application of this rule has not been agreed to between the carrier and the employees.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD, (Signed) BEN W. HOOPER, Chairman,

Attest:

L. M. PARKER, Secretary.

BROOKHART SAYS PROGRESSIVES PLAN TO SQUEEZE OUT \$8,000,000,000

Squeezing water out of railroad valuations is necessary before there can be freight rate reductions, according to Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa.

The railroad program outlined by the Iowa Senator is:

- 1. Reduction of the capitalization of carriers not to exceed the market value of their stocks and bonds.
- 2. Making it unlawful for railroads to capitalize "unearned increment" or increased land values.
- 3. Definition of "adequate return" not to exceed the interest rate on the bonded portion of the carriers' capitalization.
- 4. Reduction of the valuation of the railroads from \$20,000,000,000 to not more than \$12,000,000,000.

"If enacted, my bill will squeeze out more than \$8,000,000,000 of watered stock out of the railroads of the country, reduce freight rates about \$1,000,000,000 a year, and put the railroads on a sound business basis," says Senator Brookhart.

It is also his purpose to introduce a bill providing for rigid federal supervision of subsidiary companies furnishing supplies to the carriers, thus attempting to wipe out what Senator Brookhart termed "a graft of about \$300,000,000 a year."

Reactionaries will seek to prevent the enactment of far-reaching railroad legislation by supporting a bill sponsored by Representative Hoch, of Kansas, which provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall undertake a scientific revision of the rate structure.

This bill follows the recommendation of President Coolidge's message to Congress.

The object is not a reduction of railroad revenues but a readjustment of rates that will lessen the burden on some commodities and increase it on others.

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CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Brothers of the Electrical Workers' Union, take heed to the warning of the brothers of New Orleans. A strike is on against a public service corporation there. I speak in behalf of Local Union No. 1 and I am sorry to hear that so many from St. Louis are represented as strikebreakers.

Again it calls for much energy on the part of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1 to restrain such men and teach them the true value of organized labor. As it requires many years of hard thought to meet with the various problems of this particular kind, I believe a campaign of organization is the only way to settle such conditions.

I see in the WORKER that several other Locals are having considerable trouble. St. Louis at present hasn't any strike, but the Builders' Association have issued a request to the bankers, in sympathy with the reduction of wages, to withhold all loans for any building project that might be done in the future, as they say that wages must come down.

Brothers, will you kindly take note how the various institutions that depend upon labor for their very existence, are trying to throttle the union worker by the underhanded method of calling to their support the banks that handle our money. You can plainly see that it is absolutely necessary for all men in the union ranks, and those outside depending on labor for their existence, to withdraw from these banks all money invested and in turn deposit it in a labor union bank, where it may be used for the benefit of those represented by the bank.

Brothers, I suppose you paid particular attention to the new insurance feature that our Grand Office has sent out. I think it is another step forward. I would like to say in regard to insurance handled by other institutions, that the profits go to the enemies of organized labor.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT B. MILLER, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

At times I may have complained about no news and really wanted something to write about, but at that I could have very well been satisfied and content rather than have some of the news I am going to comment on in this issue, for it seems there has been an over-amount of news items in casualties.

First, our recording secretary, Eddy

O'Keef, who has always been a faithful and well liked brother, gets himself tangled up in high voltage and his back wrenched from the fall it caused. The doctor was afraid his back was fractured, but we all have hopes that won't be the case, as he walked to the car that took him to the hospital and we all hope the burns on his hands will not prove serious. Yet he is not so young as he once was and we are all worried about him.

Then Bro. Chas. Wade got under the truck he works on and got all smashed up. He will probably lose some of the fingers on his right hand. Although we all hope not, still there may be internal injuries. He's a young man and we all know Wade; every one does who ever came to St. Louis, because he so earnestly tries to help promote everything he believes is good for No. 2, and has held various offices in his career as a member. He is as well liked by the boys in general as any other member, and those who attended the convention probably know him, as he was on the entertainment committee.

J. Jackson came to us from New York City, No. 20, only a short time ago and on his first job with us tried to see if he could short a high line with the ground on a wet day, and naturally he got burned; but in his case we were all glad to see him at the local the last meeting night and hope he won't have much trouble from now on.

Then Bro. Jack Frazie is reported sick. We don't know what's wrong with him. Knoll had the wrong address when he went to call on him and we are still in hopes he turns up all O. K. soon and as well as ever.

Of course, though McSpaden is not a member of No. 2 any more, we all know him and he seems like one of our boys. He has had a long hard fight, and the worst of it is, it is not all over. All our hearts go out to McSpaden, as every one knows he has been an active little duck in the general organizing and upbuilding of not only No. 2, but several of the other locals in and around St. Louis, and we will not forget some of the things he has done, no matter what happens. We all hope for the best, and a change for the best is close and he, too, will soon he back.

This is about all the bad news. I wish I could give you a little of the good, but I can't until after next meeting, when we have elected our new officers, but as those offices all look as though they are going to be filled by the present officers all I can say about them is there won't be any mistakes made if they are, as the boys that have served up to the present time have all shown they are very much worth reinstating in their past duties by the results of the past

year. They and No. 2 join with the writer in wishing the I. B. a prosperous and happy New Year for 1924.

> SOLLIDAY, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

By the way some of the officers and members of this Local have been panning me and picking on me for not getting a letter in the WORKER, you would imagine to be elected press secretary was to make a target of yourself or a doormat for every brother to kick at or wipe his feet on, and I even agreed with them that there should be a letter from our Local in the WORKER every month, but there are so many more things in this State of Pennsylvania to kick about, I had hopes they would forget about me and leave me alone, but now I find it is up to me to get busy and get a letter in the next month's WORKER.

Our Local is still progressing, taking in new applications most every week and initiating them as fast as we can, if they qualify in their examinations.

Our Local apprentice school has been going on this winter with practically 100 per cent attendance of our apprentices, which includes registered or first year apprentices, second, third and fourth year helpers and some new journeymen, who graduated from the fourth year helpers grade, and even though they school only two hours per night, two nights per week, for 20 weeks each term, it would surprise you to see what a difference it makes in them, especially when they take their journeyman examination. Their papers show it.

Work has kept up fairly well in this jurisdiction with most the brothers working, but is beginning to slacken up right now, with no new jobs of any size starting and quite a few brothers loafing already.

Local Union No. 5 is going to have another one of their big banquets, euchre and dance affairs on next February 14, and if the past affairs are any criterion of what this one will be, you can rest assured it will be a decided success, as every one of these affairs we have held so far has been better than the previous and everyone a grand success.

Everybody attending admitted they had a great time and wondering how we did it.

Local Union No. 5 hereby informs all brothers that Dwight P. Robinson Company are still operating absolutely non-union to the electrical workers in this district, and we ask all brothers to stear clear of this firm if they ask any of them to come to our jurisdiction, as they got by in the past with a big power job because a lot of men with union cards in their pockets worked on their work along side of non-union men. We want all secretaries and business agents, if any of their men take traveling cards, to find out if they are coming in this direction and warn them to stay away from here.

Our representatives to the Montreal convention have not received their photographs from the Boston photographer and if this comes to the attention of Local Union No. 103, we wish they would jack that photographer up a bit and find out what is wrong.

Look out, Geo. King, Monte Getz is going to drop in on you soon.

Our treasurer, John F. Manley, does something else besides hanging fixtures. His wife presented him with a fine baby girl. More power to you, John.

One of our regular clowns, James (Slats) Schaffner, has quit cutting up and drinking, too. That is what he says.

One of our regular fellars, Andy Langdon (Electric Pete), was unfortunate enough to lose one of his eyes through the breaking of a drill.

Harry (Bunk) Kennedy has not been adjourning the meetings lately. What's wrong, Harry?

Here's wishing success to the Cooperative Insurance Plan.

With best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all the officers and members of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
M. L. Brush,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

You have not heard from this Local Union (No. 12) for some time. I have been elected to this job for some time, but could not offer much of importance to print in the Worker, but will be on the job from now on.

The whole Brotherhood has just taken their action on the proposed insurance proposition. What the result will be no one can at this time foretell, but it is our guess it will not go through.

This Local Union does not think the time is ripe as yet to enter into such a vast undertaking, especially with the vague understanding we have in such matters pertaining to the insurance business. I refer to the rank and file. It means we are to finance such an undertaking, if adopted.

Much consideration and thought should be given to this insurance plan by every member who has the interest of the Brotherhood at heart. This I say on account of

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E. R. Page 307-C Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

the fact that there is but a very small percentage of the brothers who know anything at all about financing or promoting or running any business; thus they have to be guided by what they are told by others.

The insurance plan may be a good one and might prove a large money-maker, but it is my belief that much study and thought will have to be given (which will take considerable time) before any definite action is ever taken on the plan.

A plan far more deserving of immediate consideration should be started at once and carried through. It had been broached and talked of for several years and had been proposed in the International Convention and was brought up at the last convention, so nothing new is being sprung on the Brotherhood. Can you guess what is being referred to? Well, a few cents from each one of us a month, would support it, and the reader of this article might find it very necessary and convenient at a not far distant time, to be able to take advantage of, should it become a reality.

Will offer more on this subject in the next issue.

Fraternally,
W. L. Nelson,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 13, DOVER, N. J.

A letter from this Local appeared in the November Worker which reaped quite a harvest.

Some two months ago the New Jersey Power and Light Company ran ads for linemen in New York and nearby papers. The boys here kept a close watch on the gang for new faces, but none appeared.

Now this is how they got away with it: They are endeavoring to complete a lot of transmission work between here and Easton, Pa., so when linemen came to Dover in answer to the ad, they were sent to Net-cong, which is about fifteen miles away. In a short time they had a foreman and five linemen on the job, all of whom carried cards. One of these men received a Novem-WORKER and read our letter. bunch then came to Dover and saw Brother Townley, who told them all of the circumstances relative to this rotten job, for the past three years. The six linemen came to Dover next morning all rolled up, bringing with them the nine groundmen employed on the job, and all quit.

Before leaving, these men requested that

a letter be sent to the WORKER telling of their action. The following were concerned:

John Sanders, Local 1144; J. S. Cunningham, Local 178; John Houston, Local 331; John Hester, Local 331; William Flickinger, Local 227; William Horwith, Local 367.

It seems a shame that this rotten company was allowed to employ these brothers. even for such a short time. There are only four linemen residing in Dover and three commute out of town to work. We have had posters of this job printed from time to time and decorated all the poles in the vicinity, but they don't stay up very long. The company pays a sliding scale from 45 to 70 cents per hour and time and one-half for all overtime, Sundays and holidays included.

Brothers, this strike is on to a finish and we intend to win it. We are costing them thousands of dollars each year. Their lines are falling down all over town and twice in the last year the business section has been without light for over six hours each time. Joint poles the phone company set three years ago have never been changed over. Local lightning extensions promised for over a year have never been completed. In fact, all they have done since the strike is temporary repairs with the exception of trying to complete a new high tension line between here and Easton, and the Easton gangs have come into our territory and did most of that.

F. W. RATHBURN. Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The workers of the electrical industry of Los Angeles and vicinity have at last showed their true colors.

This statement was taken from the daily press of this city:

"Electrical Workers Vote to Join I. W. W. **Bodily**

"Los Angeles Calif.-In the Good Book the Good Shepherd left the ninety and nine and went after the one lost sheep. When the question came up before the convention of the workers of the electrical industry (W. E. I.) about joining in a body we got the ninety and nine.

"I was just notified when I went down to the hall of the W. E. I., that the vote in favor of issuing a referendum about disbanding and joining the I. W. W. in a body was 99 per cent. As there were 70 members present at their convention and I addressed them shortly before the vote was taken, it must have been something like 69 to 1. Exact figures are not available as I could not find the secretary.

"The secretary himself is more interested in the welfare of his fellow workers than in himself, and his heart and soul are for the transfer. The sentiment has been growing among them all the year. We are con-



vinced the vote would have been the same even if none of our members had presented the case to them.

"While we do not count our chickens before they hatch, I am confident the referendum will carry. After we have their fool injunction, which we expect to do before long, look out for No. 330. You will see them coming in by the score then.

("MAX BLOOM, I. W. W.")

The above statement will show those that are not acquainted with conditions on the coast, what Locals 83 and 18 have to fight against.

Auto show of this city was unfair to the electrical workers of the I. B. E. W. Members of the W. E. I. worked on the job. "Nuff sed."

PRESS SECRETARY, L. U. No. 18.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Just a line from Local No. 22. The Press Secretary has been as busy as the cat on the tin roof.

Local No. 22 went on record as giving a rising vote of thanks to Bro. Sid. Slavin for his efficient work as Recording Secretary for the past four years.

Work is slacking up at the present time for all but the "rats." Two more good jobs gone bad. The Guaranty Fund Life job is fair to all but the electricians, and the Bonell Hall went to another "rat."

Work this winter does not look the best, as there are no good jobs holding over this winter, except the North High.

Christmas was a sad day for Bro. J. P. (Jim) Brown and Bro. C. J. Brown. At 6.30 p. m. Christmas Day the wife and mother of these two brothers passed to the geat beyond from where there is no returning. There was a short service at the house Thursday at 2.45 p. m., and in the evening the remains were taken to Racine, Wis., for final interment. The heartfelt sympathy of the entire local is extended to the bereaved brothers.

Brother O'Neil has been with us for several weeks and is the first International man we have seen on the floor of the Local since Brother Cherry in 1917. We will have to give it to Brother O'Neil. He does not mince words when he tells us what he thinks of us and even at that he does it in a nice way. He is sure doing a good work in Omaha and wish he would be with us until we get every electrical worker in Omaha in the I. B. E. W.

RILEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Editor:

This is the first time in the history of the United States to my knowledge that the WORKER has heard from Local Union No. 40. Having the sweet position of press secre-

tary wished upon me, I was told I had better do my stuff. I don't resemble Shakespeare or Ring Lardner or Arthur Brisbane, yet they picked on me, and I suppose I had better quit crying and say something for Local Union No. 40. I can say this much, we are growing very rapidly and are still taking new members in at every meeting. We are like the goat without a nose, the farmer had, and a friend, remarked, How does he smell? The farmer said: "Fine; he's young yet." That's the way with Local Union No. 40; we're getting stronger every day, only in another way.

Things here have been fairly good but we look for better conditions in the New Year. We have the slogan of the two flies that lit on the fly paper at the same time—"Let's stick together."

This is a very short note I will admit, but I will try to put more into the next. So will close before I wear this pen out.

Fraternally yours,

D. H. FORBES, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor:

It has been a long time since anything appeared in these columns from Local Union No. 83. I will therefore write a few lines in order to acquaint the membership with some of the conditions that prevail here, so the traveling brothers can guide themselves accordingly.

We know that the daily newspapers in many parts of the country quite often write alluring stories about the marvelous conditions that exist in Los Angeles for the purpose of having workers of all trades flock in here, with the result that the labor market will be flooded. The employers know, and we ought to know, that if there are more men available than jobs that there is a tendency to keep wages at the lowest level possible. But that is not the only reason why the employers are anxious to have the city overrun with men. The main reason is that they want to keep organization among the workers at the lowest possible minimum. Los Angeles has been an open shop town for a long time and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association want to keep it that way.

Much to my regret I must say there are many members coming to Los Angeles, and when they get here they completely forget about the existence of Local Union No. 83 and never deposit their cards. As a rule they pretend to be good union men in the cities that they come from, but when they get here they proceed to find all sorts of cheap excuses for dropping out of the organization.

We are having an uphill battle in this city and believe we are entitled to some support on the part of the general membership in building up a strong organization. That cannot be done by flocking in here, and ignoring our local union.

I want to advise the brothers to stay away from Los Angeles, particularly at this time, because the town is flooded with wiremen. Many of our members are out of work and during the winter months we always have an unemployment problem.

Hoping that the reader of this notice will guide himself accordingly.

Fraternally yours,
D. A. GORMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS. Editor:

At recent meeting of this organization the subject matter pertaining to the I. O. extending its insurance activities was discussed. It was voted to cooperate with the International Officers and a sum of \$5,000.00 was pledged to invest in stock in the proposed project.

Early in November this organization through its Apprenticeship Committee composed of Martin T. Joyce, John J. Regan, and Geo. E. Capelle held a conference with a like committee of the employees at the Boston City Club. We presented a plan on apprenticeship which was read, but not discussed, by the contractors as they stated that they were not at liberty to accept or amend our plan. We were ready at that time to agree on a tentative plan and to report back to our organization for ratification. I have been recently informed that the contractors are not ready to accept or to submit a plan on apprentices which is now being urged by the Boston Building Congress. Local 103 is ready at all times to cooperate with those who are interested in the advancement of the building industry in general, by encouraging and assisting those who are about to choose the electrical trade as their life's vocation. This union hopes that the contractors will in the near future be able to agree on a regulated apprenticeship system which will tend to produce thoroughly trained mechanics in all branches of the trade, and which will regulate the number of men or boys who shall enter the trade, which will stop the over-crowding of the business with half-baked mechanics. With the starting of the new year the following local unions have placed in operation a new apprenticeship system: The Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Carpenters District Council, and Bricklayers District Council.

While the entire membership of this or-

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ganization is interested in the outcome of the apprenticeship problem, there are many active members discussing plans for the betterment of the membership, and the advancement of the organization. One of the immediate problems that will have to be disposed of is the taking care of those members who are along in years, and those who have been incapacitated and who are unable to give as much to the employer for a day's work as their younger associates. Some plan will be worked out in the organizing of maintenance jobs for these men in department stores, plants, offices and public buildings, factories, hospitals and hotels. Many members are of the opinion that with a little effort some results could be obtained, whereby some assistance could be given in the form of lighter and easier work for those "Old Timers," who have so ably built the foundation which made possible the establishment of our present conditions.

The time has come in this organization as well as in other unions whereby this body should take more interest in national, State and municipal elections. With labor's great voting strength growing every year we should control all the electrical jobs at the prevailing rate of wage. A committee on public activity should be elected and interview candidates for public office and get their pledge to appoint none other than a trade unionist, and that the prevailing wage be paid those who are now holding electrical positions. In this locality our union has not taken part in local politics and that is the one reason why our members who are wire inspectors, electricians, electrical instructors in the employ of the State and municipal governments are not receiving the wage that is considered equal for the services that they render.

It is the opinion of many active members of this local that more field agents should be appointed to look after properly the interests of the fast-growing membership. When we had about four hundred members there were two agents in the field and the bulk of the work in the city proper. But now with work fast expanding to the suburbs and nearby cities in our jurisdiction and the formation of new electrical shops and the "Twilight Contractors" menace, it is absolutely necessary to have more representatives in the field to get work for the membership that is now close to 1,300. This can be accomplished by launching an organizing campaign for the purpose of unionizing the many unorganized shops in our jurisdiction, or drive them out of business. It is impossible to expect one man to obtain the desired results in organizing work in addition to the many routine duties that is assigned to him by the local union and the executive committee. Several active members of this local union are about to submit an organizing plan to the body for their acceptance whereby one representative would be especially assigned to this work under the direct supervision of the Executive Board. The greater majority

of members desire proper representation for which they pay, and no doubt the above plan will be adopted when it is thoroughly explained.

In an organization of workers it has been noticed that groups of entirely honest and conscientious members turn against and label as dangerous any progressive measure that may be submitted for the betterment of their local union. We have seen such men display an utter inability to lend aid or suggestion for the advancement of the organization. Only sit back and wait to criticise a vote against any progressive movement that may be proposed by the active and interested members.

Such men, although honest, display an astounding lack of foresight, or do not thoroughly understand the subject matter that is before them for their consideration and in most cases they would be the ones especially benefited by the acceptance of the proposition. It has been often quoted that those who have been most successful in the past should be the most progressive in the matters for the future. As a local union there is no doubt in the minds of us all that as a body we have been entirely successful in our undertakings and we should continue to be successful by progressive, sound policies that are essential for a permanently profitable future.

Wish to inform any of those delegates who passed through Boston last August and who have failed to receive the group picture, kindly mail receipt and we will take up the matter with the photographer. Will close—wishing all success and happiness.

I remain,

Fraternally yours, GEO. E. "MAJOR" CAPELLE, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor.

Once again it is time for a letter to the WORKER. The year 1923 is gone, and I sit here wondering about the things that have happened in the past year. So many of my friends that I have made since I entered into the labor movement have passed over the great divide. Little do the unorganized, and some that carry cards, realize what has been accomplished by these in their behalf. If all the men working at the electrical trade would only get into the fold and help make the conditions, how much better it would be for all concerned. We are making rapid strides in this town, but not as fast as we would like to see them. We get on an average a couple of applications at each meeting, but when there are as many on the outside as belong to the Local, there is still a great field to work in. The business agent of the Building Trades is doing his bit, and in time maybe we will be able to support a business agent of our own.

Our meetings are very well attended, and lots of interest and activity shown. So by

this time next year Local 106 will try to be 100 per cent organized.

Tomorrow night we elect our new officers, and we expect things to boom. Everybody is working and prospects are very bright for 1924. Now it is up to all the members of Local 106 to attend meetings regularly, keep in touch with Local matters, and work to line up all electrical workers in this neck of the woods, and if each and every one will do his bit, we surely will be 100 per cent organized by this time next year.

President Allen Webeck has resigned and gone to Denver, Colo., to be married. Brother Webeck made a good commanding officer of the Local and he certainly will be missed. We are in hopes he will come back and make his home here after his honeymoon.

Bro. J. J. Dowling gave us a very fine address at our big open meeting held in November. If his advice is heeded, good results will come from it. We only got one application from the meeting, but the organizing literature was mailed to over 100 non-members and if they read it and think over it, they eventually will come into the fold. It is almost impossible to get a man to part with the price of the initiation fee just prior to Christmas.

Read the letter from Local No. 2 in December WORKER. The writer certainly voiced my views. I am heartily in favor of the I. B. E. W. owning their own building, and also having their own bank. I think the banking proposition is a better one than going into the Electrical Workers Insurance Company. I will watch the WORKER for views from other Locals regarding Solliday's views.

The work on the new hotel job is progressing very rapidly. The only drawback is that it is not steady. It is going to be all reinforced concrete, and at times one craft must wait for the other, so the boys must lay off occasionally, and as it is poured floor by floor, the work is all outside, and naturally at this time of the year it is pretty cold for the inside men. Bro. Welch, from Washington, D. C., is handling the job. Earl Clark is steward on the job.

The two new high schools are nearing completion and also the Halls Mills job. Brother Esmond, of 134, has charge of that.
Will close wishing the Brotherhood every

Will close wishing the Brotherhood every success.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M. Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

One of the fights that organized labor in St. Paul has been engaged in during the last few months is a boycott against the Golden Rule Department Store. The initiative in this boycott has been taken by the Building Trades Council, the secretary of which is one of our own members, Bro. Frank Fisher.

Local No. 110 has been one of the foremost organizations in this fight, as it always is in any struggle which requires the cooperative efforts of workers to achieve.

The Golden Rule is one of the large department stores of the city. Up until a few months ago, it had always been friendly to organized labor. Its success has been due to the patronage of the working class of people and organized labor has contributed much to make the growth of the institution

possible.

Last summer this store decided to build a large warehouse. The contract for the building was let to an unfair firm—one of the ardent open-shoppers. A number of conferences were held between the manager of the Golden Rule and the officers of the Building Trades Council in an effort to persuade the manager that he had made a mistake in disregarding organized labor in the construction of this building.

It finally simmered down to this: The Golden Rule had to make a choice between the Citizens' Alliance and organized labor. The manager decided he could not afford to antagonize the Citizens' Alliance and so chose to deal with it and turned its back upon those to whom has been due much of its success, and as much as said that it was no longer necessary to consider organized labor in its future dealings.

While outwardly the Citizens' Alliance is fighting organized lohor; in reality it is aiming at lengthening the hours and lowering the wages of every worker in the city. In choosing to go with the Citizens' Alliance, the Golden Rule deliberately is helping to reduce the purchasing power of the workers of the city by becoming a part of an organization whose ultimate aim is the reduction of wages.

Under these circumstances there was only one course open to organized labor, that was to demonstrate the strength of the organized purchasing power of the wage earners of the city. Accordingly a boycott was declared. This boycott has been in effect for some time and has had a telling effect. While the building trades have taken the initiative, organized labor in general has cooperated whole-heartedly, realizing that the principle of trade unionism was being attacked. The unorganized workers have responded to the appeal "Do not patronize" magnificently.

The boycott is not new in St. Paul, but it has never been carried on as extensively as in this case. From all the reports that have been gathered, it is evident that the Golden Rule has been shown the folly of its decision to disregard organized labor and that it has more to gain from it than from the Citizens' Committee. Brother Fisher has taken particular interest in this case and has devoted much time and energy to make the boycott effective.

Local Union No. 110 has a team in the Union Bowling League this winter. The team is making a creditable showing. Bros. Ray Quinlan and Ed. Brown have been the

outstanding figures in putting this team into the running.

Bro. Frank Kumhera is in the Miller Hospital here convalescing from severe burns he received from coming in contact with 33,000 volts at Superior, Wis., recently. We wish to thank the locals at Superior for their contribution to the purchase of a radio set for the above brother. The set has been in operation for sometime now and Brother Kumhera has become a radio fan. He is getting on well considering his accident, but it will be some time before he will be able to work again. He will be glad to hear from brother electrical workers who know him. His address is Room 405, Miller Hospital, St. Paul.

Fraternally yours,

O. L. Johnson, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

On Monday evening, November 26, a testimonial dinner was tendered to International Vice President Edward J. Evans, Civil Service Commissioner of the City of Chicago, by our Local Union, at the Hotel Sherman.

"The greatest jewel in the diadem of the brotherhood of man is appreciation" were the words used by the Honorable Ross Woodhull, chairman of the city council finance committee, as he presented to Brother Evans a handsome diamond studded gold star, a gift of his fellow electrical workers, in the presence of several hundred of his friends and neighbors.

The presentation of this gift to Brother Evans was preceded by a tribute to womanhood in the form of a handsome floral piece, presented to Mrs. Evans, who occupied a seat of honor beside her husband.

Bro. John F. Cullerton, one of our past presidents, and now Fire Commissioner of our city, proved an able toastmaster. Alderman Oscar Nelson, Vice President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, whose address was a recital of the activities and rise of Brother Evans in trade union circles, touching on Brother Evans' work with the Chicago, State, and American Federation of Labor, his war work as labor's representative on the Shipping Board and his activity as a member of the Railroad Labor Board after the war.

Other speakers of the evening were Martin J. O'Brien, City Comptroller, representing Mayor Dever, who, on account of a previous engagement, was unable to attend. Commissioner of Gas and Electricity, John T. Miller; Building Commissioner. Daughtery, and Wm. Hehringer, secretary of the City Civil Service Commission, who testified to the popularity of Brother Evans.

A handsome basket of flowers from the civil service employees was delivered during the evening.

Preceding and following the speakers were several vaudeville numbers, secured from the leading theatres, and the dinner was followed by dancing to a late hour.

Work in our jurisdiction has kept pace with our large membership during the past year, but owing to a shortage of building material, and other delays, it looks like we'll be short of employment for all our members for some time to come.

Fraternally yours,

R. P. BROOKS, Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 135, LACROSSE, WIS.

Editor:

Another Christmas has come and gone, but we are still on the map.

We've had a prosperous year for the inside men and are still going good, although the linemen have had pretty hard sledding (that is those that are still here) as they've been on strike against the light company since May, 1922.

Owing to the fact that there were only two linemen left who were affected, District Organizer Smith terminated the strike October 30, 1923, feeling that the fight was lost and that some results might be obtained by getting a few union men on the job and working from within.

Ex.-Bro. James Sheridan is again in our midst and Jim says that the insurance plan looks good to him and he's in to stay. He was on the sick list for a month with pneumonia, but is now up and around again.

Herman Ljelstad, ex-member during the McNulty faction, is now a member in good standing, coming in at our last meeting. Herman was a good "pegger" in former days. Here's hoping he hasn't changed. He and his brother, Plymouth, who is to be obligated at our next meeting, are in the contracting game on the North Side and doing a good business.

Ed. Jackel, who dropped from No. 135 in 1922, passed away last summer after a week's illness. He should have stood by the wheel and his widow and children would have benefited by our insurance.

Just a year ago New Year's day Bro. Al. Gilbertson passed from our midst. His father, familiarly known to the boys as old "Steve" (electrical contractor for 30 years), followed his son, dropping dead while shopping on Christmas Eve. His death is mourned by his many friends.

There seems to be a laxity in attendance at meetings. Pete, Art, Mart., Swede, what's wrong? Let's try to come up at least once a month in the New Year; don't let a little excuse keep you away. Come up, Joe, since you are back again. Other Brothers who are a little lax, take note. Let's go.

Another year has gone by and another election has taken place. Past officials have performed their various duties to the best of their abilities and have turned their offices over to the following elected officers: President, Robt. Dreger; Vice President, Walt Young; F. S. and Treas., Ted Strauss; Fore-

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An automobile goes 27 miles on air by using an automatic device which was installed in less than 5 minutes. The automobile was only making 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline but after this remarkable invention was installed, it made better than 57. The inventor, Mr. J. A. Stransky, 590 Eleventh Street, Pukwana, South Dakota, wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

man, Fred Bailey; 1st Inspector, Otto Lehman; 2d, Wm. Roubik.

Owing to the fact that our past Recording Secretary has withdrawn from the Local (not working as lineman any longer) the field was left open and yours truly was given the job.

We're going to start the New Year with a smoker January 3; so come, boys, let's get together and make 1924 the best ever. Happy New Year to all traveling Brothers.

> M. C. DOKKEN, Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Editor:

Having been honored with the office of press secretary, I realize I must show my colors now and again.

First of all, I must praise the international officers for the great work they have done in the past and that beautiful report we received in the WORKER, pertaining to the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association. I for one was not surprised at the report and I am in hopes I can see the day when it will be possible for any member to be insured up to five or ten thousand dollars, and their wives and children included.

I am somewhat afraid to express my thoughts on this matter but I must do so. You stated the first thought was economy. I must admit it's one great factor in life for working men and women, but it's not the most important point. Concentration of wealth is the most important point of all. Here is a good lesson for all the workers in the United States of America. Look at the poor workers in Germany; how that Stinnes and his cohorts concentrated the wealth of the country in their banks, and purchased all newspapers, so they can keep them in ignorance, and every surplus mark or dollar they produce is forwarded to the peanut tenders of this country. Of course, I am not a banker, but Brother Stone, of the Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood, the president of several cooperative banks of this country, tells us a president of a bank is not as sacred a thing as we have always been made to believe. It requires a smart man to be a grocery store owner, but any peanut tender can be a president of a bank, and there are millions of people in this world who are positive that he is right.

Our president, Brother Fanning, informed me the international convention went on record to have the Executive Board look into the matter of cooperative banking. You cannot open it up too soon for Local No. 140, and we will be there, providing there is any stock to be sold to the members. Local No. 140 has not forgotten the panic of 1907, when the Morgan bank withdrew a little over two hundred million dollars from circulation, and our government forwarded sixty millions to Morgan, and he made them pay 24 per cent for their own money. And they haven't forgotten the peanut tenders conference in Baltimore, so they could deflate the Liberty Bonds and nearly starve several million workers in the land, so they could get their bonds for nothing.

Remember, brothers, don't fool yourselves thinking you are getting eight dollars a day. Those peanut tenders have deflated the dollar so it is worth about 54 cents. They have tried every old thing from the beginning of civilization. The next one they will pull over is one bushel basket of dollars for one pound of wheat.

We workers can produce the commodities of life, and we can control the same, by having our own banks and our own insurance and we can pay our international officers more money for their labor.

In closing, I will inform you the work is about normal and every brother is working at the present time.

Fraternally yours,
John DeCorah.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Local No. 143 held their annual election of officers on Monday evening, December 17, due to Christmas and New Year's eves coming on our last two meeting nights, and resulted as follows: President, H. J. Hunter; vice president, Wm. Brown; financial secretary, Ira Davis; treasurer, Ezra Bender; recording secretary, A. H. Morrow; foreman, Ross Snell; first inspector, C. G. Moore; second inspector, Lawrence Dewey Lathe. Trustees, Wm. Brown, 3 years; J. J. Kaufhold, 2 years; A. H. Morrow, 1 year. Press secretary and business agent, L. F. Clark.

Our membership is thirty-four in good standing, a gain of twenty during 1923, and it is a pleasure to report that except the brothers working out of town, nearly everyone attends the meetings regularly.

Harrisburg has been advertised all over the east as having a lot of construction work last year, but while it is true that more permits have been taken out than in several years, it is also true that work is rather scarce and we wish that any brother thinking of coming here would first communicate with the writer, as it is impossible to keep our local brothers busy at present.

It was our privilege to have Brother Goble with us a short time ago and all who met him hope that he will be reassigned to this district, as he made a big hit and we believe could do the impossible, viz., organize central Pennsylvania.

Personally, I want to compliment Brother Ford for the December issue of the WORKER. It is a fine issue and is fit to take its place with the best labor publications in the country. I trust that the ensuing issues will be as good. The correspondence section should be made larger, however, and I will pledge myself to supply a little quantity even if the quality is below par.

The suggestions of Brothers Miller and Solliday in regard to our having a bank and I. B. E. W. Building are fine, and I join them in wishing all the locals would discuss it and let the membership know through the WORKER what the sentiment of the membership is.

With best wishes for a happy and busy New Year I will open the circuit until next month.

> Yours fraternally, L. F. CLARK, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

Well, brothers, the old year is a thing of the past; so let us all forget the hard feelings and grudges that some of us have held against our brother workers and work for the good of them.

The election of officers for our Local resulted as follows: W. E. King, President; J. J. Barrineau, Vice President; Thomas A. Corby, Recording Secretary; W. F. Schulken, Financial Secretary; J. H. Webb, Treasurer; G. H. Clayton, Foreman; H. M. Carroll, 1st Inspector, and K. K. Kesson, 2d Inspector. The above members have been elected but as yet have not been installed. I think the members have used pretty good sense when they picked that crowd of sap heads, but I think we will be able to hold up the good name of our Local.

Well, brothers, news around here is pretty scarce at present so I will have to close. We wish the entire membership of our Brotherhood a bright and happy New Year.

Fraternally,

J. J. Barrineau, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

As the assignment of writing a letter for our JOURNAL fell upon me, I guess I had better try to produce something. We of No. 193 have been out of luck with our press secretary for some cause or other. They either got tired after writing one letter or else forgot to write at all. At any

rate, we failed to see much news from them. However, we will try to let the other Locals know that this Local is all set for our new wage scale. It is ready to be presented to the city. At the next meeting the committee will be selected. The odd agreement does not expire until March 1, so you see we will have a few cold days yet to talk the matter over. While we do not expect very much trouble in getting a settlement, we may be quite a while in getting the city to see the justice of our demands.

The city job is organized 100 per cent, but with the power company we have only one member working; the others working for that company are stockholders and, of course, it would hardly do for the stockholders to organize to better their conditions and wages, at least they should wait a while, as their boss just granted them an insurance of \$1,000 and the boss told them, as well as all other people in the city, that the company was giving this insurance to the employees free for those who have been working for the company for one year or more. This is a grand thing for those men who do electrical work, if you can understand as the company wishes you to do. I think the linemen working for them understand it.

The cost to the company per man, per day, may be 4 cents; a year about \$15.60. Just think about it, this is free for those who work a year or more, and if they "go dead" his or her folks get the \$1,000.

The linemen who have this insurance get 15 cents less per hour than do the linemen who are members of the Local doing the same kind of work. The linemen who get this insurance free work nine hours per day and all day Saturday. Local union members work eight hours and half day Saturday. The way I figure the value of this \$1,000 policy is, those who work at electrical work for the company (The Illinois Power Company) get 15 cents less per hour, nine-hour day, or \$1.35 per day. In one year they should know that the \$1,000 policy costs them \$414.45. That is the grand gift of their free \$1,000 policy. Can you beat it?

Another word or two, if you will print this. I would like to say, regarding the proposed old line insurance that the brotherhood is now putting up to the members, is a very good idea. It is not going to cost so very much, yet there is a very good chance to give to the members protection both to the home and prestige. All members who do any thinking along insurance lines no doubt will realize that an opportunity is presented now, but to get the members to thinking on cooperation is the big job. I hope and I believe that they will approve the plan. The issue must be kept alive.

A meeting was held here in this city the 15th of December for the purpose of geting the Locals of this State together to get just legislation enacted to promote the electrical workers' interests throughout the

State. This meeting I figure was a success as quite a good bunch were present and organized, made by-laws and elected officers. I believe it will soon be proven that it was another step in the right direction.

I would urge the Locals of this State to fall in line and join the Illinois State Conference. The cost is a small matter. The chances are you will be amply repaid. I would like to see delegates here at the next meeting in February from all the Locals in the State. In a few days the Locals will have the by-laws and request to join with us, and I hope that the Locals do so. Let us in Illinois get together and work for our good.

I am fraternally, F. C. Huse, Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Editor:

I was elected press secretary again, so I will try to do better this year than last year. I hope all the brothers will enjoy prosperity this year and plenty of it. Business around here is fair, the boys are working on small jobs around town but there are no big jobs around at this writing.

I am glad the brothers are getting straight on the books, for it is for your own good, I am sure. You will never be sorry if the time should come and you need it, for the money will always be available. As I look around the union rooms I am sure we have some card men, that is, we have those who belong just to get the dollar an hour. I have been around to the different shops and have seen men working and I was surprised I did not know they belonged to our Local, but I was told that they did carry cards. I ask, How can the officers do all the work? If it was a matter of cutting down the wages or the local was having a blowout for nothing the gang would all be there. Now, brothers, we are going to have a new set of officers in Local No. 224, so make a New Year's resolution to be at two meetings a month. It never will hurt you and you will learn something for your own good. This is not only for the members of my Local but it goes for anyone who reads this and does not attend the meeting of his own Local. Always bear in mind that the Locals will be doing business after you are gone and forgotten. You cannot hold a good thing down. I am sorry to say our good brother, Joe

DON'T SUFFER LONGER

The Brooks Appliance. Most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lles. Durable, cheap, many imitators. None equal. Senting the control of trial. Catalogue free.



THE BROOKS CO., 116 STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.

Crowley, has taken a traveler from our Local. The brother was in partners with Brother Jim Griffin. It was a great team, you can tell the world. After Brother Crowley left our city we received word that his father died. We tried to get in touch with him, but could not find where he went. Brother Crowley, you have the sympathy of Local No. 224.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY GLEASON. Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 291, BOISE, IDAHO

It has been several years since we had anything to contribute to the WORKER. I should say rather since we contributed anything, because there is always some news in every locality that is of interest to the rest of the Brotherhood.

No. 291 has been plodding along endeavoring to hold those things which she has fought for and won, but in common with the rest of the west, she had to fight the W. E. I. Thanks to the last convention of that organization, I feel that that fight has just about drawn to a conclusion, with all honors in favor of the I. B. The last convention of the W. E. I., according to the information that has reached me, sold out its membership body and soul by voting practically unanimously to go over to the Wobblies en masse. Those electrical workers in our jurisdiction who joined the W. E. I. are feeling pretty disgusted with the way that McAlpine and his crowd sold them. They have a right to feel blue, according to the way that I interpret Idaho law. Each one of them is liable to prosecution and, if convicted, they are liable to from one to ten years in the State penitentiary. Who wouldn't feel blue when the Messiah who was to lead them out of the wilderness and into the promised land of milk and honey, that is cure all of the industrial ills that beset them, turns around and leads them, not to the land of plenty, but straight into the gates of the various penitentiaries? Therefore, I am rendering silent thanks to one Mr. McAlpine. He has done more to open the eyes of those who are ever ready to leave the path that is leading straight to the goal of economic liberty and take the bypath that meanders through many ways, only to turn back upon itself, than most of us who are eternally preaching the gospel of the straight and narrow. There are some people who can acquire an education by observing the failures of others and thus avoid making the same mistakes; the sad thing is that there are others who can learn only by the most bitter experience.

Since the last convention I have been busy trying to organize the electrical workers in this territory. In all the objections that have been raised against us I have not heard a single bit of sincere constructive criticism. I have to listen to the old hackneyed petty larceny grievances that the malcontents have

been promoting since labor first organized. How are these for samples of reasons why one shouldn't join the I. B.? "Well, the last Local that I belonged to did me a dirty trick." "Yes, tell me what the trouble was and I'll see what I can do to adjust the matter." "Well, you see, I forgot to pay my dues or I forgot some other thing that I was supposed to do and I never attended meetings as didn't know what was going on and so I just dropped out." "If that is the case, it seems to me that you were the one that was at fault." "No, sir; the secretary should have paid my dues and written me a letter after each meeting telling me what was done. If he had done that I would still be "Besides that, one of the Ina member." ternational Officers sold us out just before Caesar was born. You don't get me in no such organization as that."

Some of the brothers may think that that stuff is all imagination, but those who are carrying on the organization work in the various localities know that is the kind of stuff they are continually running up against. Even if you are plumb sick at your stomach listening to it, you still have to listen and keep hammering away until you get his application. Here is one member who says an international representative earns every cent that we pay him when he is on the road and

assigned to organization work.

Speaking of international, I want to thank the International Office through the columns of the WORKER so that all may know the sentiments of No. 291 for the promptness that has always been shown by both the international president and the international secretary both in answering communications and in honoring requests for an international representative's aid in settling difficulties. In the five years that I have been connected with No. 291 the international officers never refused a request of the Local for a representative, nor have we been forced to wait three or four months to get one. Usually it is not more than seven or eight days. If many of the local secretaries were as prompt in answering letters I think there would be more harmony and unity throughout the Brotherhood.

We also wish to thank International Representative F. J. Rhode for the services he has rendered us on the various occasions when it became necessary for him to visit us. You are always welcome in No. 291's terri-

tory, Brother Rhode.

Having digressed somewhat from the original idea, I am going to do so a little more and talk about our editor. I have read most of the editorials that appear in the WORKER and agreed with some, disagreed with others and disregarded some, but in November's Worker appears an editorial that should make every member of the Brotherhood feel proud of himself. I refer to that one entitled "New Members." Have you read it, brother? If you haven't grab your Worker and get busy and then get out and try to make the next quarter's membership increase bigger and better than the entire nine months quoted. Looks like a pretty hard job, but you can do it if you try real hard.

Also, Miss Atlantic City, what have you done with Batchie? Trot him back into the press secretary's job. We all like to hear from him.

Well, brothers, here's a Happy New Year to you and an I. B. E. W. with a membership of at least a hundred thousand by the first of May.

Fraternally yours,

R. E. SMOOT.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

I had hopes that by this time I would be able, to give the names of the appointees at the City Hall. We are sure of one of our brothers being appointed city electrical inspector and one of the boys from the carpenters' union being appointed chief of police. At this time can not say for sure, as the appointments will not be made till January 7. So you see with the big corporation fighting us tooth and toe nail we are not sure of anything till we get it. I will be able to give correct information in my next letter.

The majority of the boys are working; getting in pretty good time. We are trying to line up the power company here and hope by next letter to report success. We have a good field for a good organizer. If the international office will help us with finances we could accomplish a lot our-

We voted favorably the new insurance plan, and hope it proves a great success.

Brothers, do not forget to write something about the best ways and means of creating a home for our old and disabled members.

We are in a fight, here for peaceful picketing. Several days ago the old city council met and passed an ordinance prohibiting picketing, calling it advertising without a license. We take it that they are trying to get back at us for putting them out of office, and as far as we are concerned they are back numbers. I have just come from our attorney. We are prepared to take care of our pickets the minute they are arrested. If our international office wishes any more information on the case it will be gladly furnished.

Yours truly.

WM. GAUNTT.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Being my first letter for the New Year, I will try to make it a little hot. I understand there are some men who work all day for their company and then at night work for other individuals. This class of a man is unfit to associate with real union men. If there is such a man who takes what is not due him I hope never to have

the dishonor of meeting him. Of course such people go a long way, but every road has a turn.

If there is such a man doing this stop him; don't wait until the last knock upon your door. It will be too late to say: "I am not ready; I have not treated my fellow workmen as I should. I have taken what he has labored for. I want another chance." Come out and be clean. We want clean union men in this big world.

I hope this letter will reach every man who is guilty of such, that it might show him the right way. Be clean; be fair; give your union what you owe it. Put your shoulder to the wheel and help turn it. Give your boss a fair day's work. Respect your God, your family and yourself.

Well, boys, we had a very nice meeting Tuesday night. All of the boys present showed a good union spirit. That's what it takes to make a good, strong local.

I will send in the list of new officers next month as the recording secretary had to retire before I could get them.

I will pull out for this time. Be fair; be clean.

Fraternally,
MARION C. WHITE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 405, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Editor:

I guess this is the first time No. 405 ever had a letter in the Worker, at least it is the first one I remember. Our Local is by no means a dead one. We have a good bunch of narrowbacks here. This Local is like a lot of the Locals in the small towns; they just go along in their own way and don't think the Brotherhood cares to hear from a bush league. But sometimes the bush league is just where some brother in some other part of the country wants to hear from. So let's hear from some more of the bush leagues.

What is the matter with you fellows down in No. 330? Also No. 295 and No. 812?



There should be some of the old war horses from No. 658 in one of those Locals. Let's hear from you. The writer remembers No. 658 in her boom days and she sure was a live one then.

Come on, boys, the open shop is about done now. Get yourselves together and go after them.

Let's see a new local in the WORKER from the Rose City. The narrowbacks in Nos. 295 and 812 have troubles of their own, without taking care of the inside men in a town as big as Little Rock. I hope all the brothers read Brother Solliday's letter in the December issue. It was worth reading as are all his letters. The writer has a warm spot for No. 2, anyway, as it is his home Local and he is always proud to tell the boys his card is out of the best Local in the Brotherhood. He will always remember the good old days before the war, when "Red" Kroll packed a trouble kit for the Kinlock, and good beer was 5 cents a glass in Buttler's place.

Well, boys, it is too early to give any conditions for the coming year. But will say that we expect to get something this year. No. 405 has had its hands tied for years in a local fake thing known as the Cedar Rapids Plan of Adjustment. But we are out of it this year and are going to get something or know why. As soon as we know where we are at we will let the Brotherhood know.

Fraternally,

JACK ARMSTRONG.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

On November 14, Local Union No. 558, of Florence, Ala., gave to the members of this organization and their wives an entertainment which marked an interesting event. Plates were laid for 150. Chicken salad, potato salad, ham sandwiches, cake, coffee, cigars and chewing gum were served. Those in charge of the affair were Bros. A. C. Wade and wife, E. T. Kimble and wife, T. L. Hamm and wife and Mrs. C. E. Anderson. After supper music was furnished by an orchestra from Jackson, Tenn., and those who wished to dance did so. Everybody



seemed to enjoy themselves, and went away happy. I am sure that every old member of this Local who is some place else and fortunate enough to read this article, just can't keep his mouth from watering, but by and by we hope to have all of our old members back with us.

Things are a little bit on the quiet here just now, but we hope that the future will be much brighter than the past. In fact, we are sure that this will be true, if Congress will do justice to the Sunny South

when they meet January 5, 1924.

We are still hoping that Uncle Henry will be the proud possessor of Muscle Shoals, and if it be true there will be lots of work in this district for our old brothers, whom we are expecting to come back. Major Jno. S. Butler, commanding officer in charge of Construction Division No. 2, Wilson Dam, will leave January 1 to assume new duties at the Panama Canal. Who is to take his place we have not found out yet, but it is rumored that Major Tyley, of Construction Division No. 1, is to take his place, assisted by Captain Whitehurst.

On our meeting night of December 22 local officers were elected and on January 5 these officers will be installed, namely: Bro. L. E. Bright, president; T. M. Pope, vice president; W. A. Jones, financial secretary; E. T. Kimble, recording secretary; C. E. Anderson, treasurer; C. E. Allen, first inspector; C. O. Jones, second inspector; Jacob Smelley, foreman.

Fraternally,

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. No. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

Thinking that perhaps many brothers who read this correspondence might be somewhat disgusted with my effort appearing in a recent issue, I'll try to give you a few substantial facts and fewer fancies.

As we approach the end of the year we feel, in No. 567, that all considered, it has been a successful one and while marred by a near-disturbance which was all to our advantage, we look back with few regrets.

Our treasury is not depleted; we are not handicapped by much illness or by injuries, and while some of the boys are getting some bad breaks just now, of course, individual affairs are not of general interest.

Occasionally we have been able to support some worthy cause.

Climatic conditions in Maine at this time of year are uncertain, and prospects for big jobs this winter unfavorable. But to date, Business Agent Weaver has managed to keep all his family on full time, but hasn't had much opportunity for strangers. Joe has been so busy in our interest of late that since Annette's expenses increased accordingly, we felt it incumbent on ourselves to increase Joe's salary somewhat, a matter that was greatly appreciated by Joe, although Annette remained indifferent.

During the year we have lost two valued

members by death, Bro. John McAlley, by accident, and Arthur Morrison.

One reversal that No. 567 sustained this fall was the loss of the goal toward which all union Maine was striving-the 48-hour bill. This bill was badly defeated at election, about all being left was the small satisfaction that someone had to dig deep to finance the opposition. It has been rumored that at least one man received a princely sum to organize a campaign to preserve the principles of the antis. From the tabulated vote he must have been well worth it. Probably no one personally felt the bitterness of defeat more than Al Eagles, president of the Maine State Branch, A. F. of L., and one of our most loyal members. Al certainly put in a good many long hard days campaigning for the issue, and had it so much at heart that defeat was a bitter pill for him to swallow. Anyone who doesn't believe Al is a loyal union man is cordially invited to try to explain

For some time there has been a movement to organize a Building Trades Council in Portland. Gradually the "pros" and "cons" developed into a concerted effort, but it was a long while before any semblance of real organization was manifested. However, we are assured that the council will function before long.

Chas. Keaveny, our international representative, has drawn up a set of by-laws governing the situation, which seem to meet with mutual satisfaction and are being generally adopted by various Locals which are now lining up. The carpenters seem to be on the outside and have been suspended, but are still showing some interest. Local No. 567 has adopted the by-laws as presented and elected delegates to the council.

Recently while initiating a candidate into the mysteries of our realm, he, when the circuit became closed, became somewhat unmanageable and our press secretary, who on account of his size, is usually selected to conduct the candidate, was forced unceremoniously to the mat. Although the candidate was underneath, the secretary, much to his discomfort and the amusement of all, took a high voltage third degree via his wrist.

Local No. 567, on December 31, held a sort of New Year's party. Supper and entertainment were provided by the same efficient committee that has served us so well in a similar capacity on other occasions. All applicants and permit men were invited and we impressed on them that No. 567 is all that we know it to be.

Yours fraternally,
MARLOWE M. McKenney,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 596, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Editor:

This is to notify all members of the I. B. of E. W. that C. Ray Connor is unfair to the electrical workers in particular and to

organized labor in general. Just here a word The above-named person of explanation. came to Clarksburg from Parkersburg, W. Va., and started to work here and as he was a former member of No. 141, Wheeling, our secretary sent for his traveler and it cost him over \$39 to get it. As he has the gift of gab, he soon came to be a great union worker. Was president of the Central Trades Council and District Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and organized three or four organizations, but for some reason best known to himself, they soon were disorganized and in worse condition than they were before. Shortly after this he went into business for himself, and from the very beginning he began to show what kind of stuff was in him. Nearly every member of Local Union No. 596 has been on a committee to see him and get him straight and keep him so, but all failed, and when our agreements came up for signing, he (with some others who are not in business now) signed a petition to reduce wages to 90 cents per hour and passed it around among the contractors to sign. The F. C. Welch Company was the only contractor who refused to sign it. C. Ray Connor has made the statement more than once that he made Local Union No. 596 and that he would break it. He had no part in the making of Local Union No. 596 and he will not live long enough to see it bursted. He has without doubt turned loose more would-be wiremen than all other contractors put together, and he is still at it.

We wish also to publish the name of J. F. Jones, who was a former member of No. 596, and is scabbing in C. Ray Connor's shop. Also Geo. Riley, who was a former member of Local Union No. 596, who is now scabbing on Local Union No. 755, as lineman for the traction company here.

With these little differences of opinion that need to be brought to the attention of all

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Keep posted ahead in this radio age. Many people have radio loud speaker sets with 2 or 3 or more tubes, which will not work, until they are wired right. The Rollerson Secret Master Circuit when used, will make any set work with dry cells or 6 volt tubes.

To any Electrical Worker who has a schematic diagram, with instructions will be sent post paid for \$1.50.

This circuit is not found in any book, paper, or magazine. It is loud like a reflex, and no noise like a neutro dyne.

ALEXANDER H. ROLLERSON

Local 262, Plainfield, N. J., 428 West Second St., Plainfield, N. J. Brothers everywhere, Local Union No. 596 is getting along fairly well. All the Brothers are now working, but does'nt it seem strange that all the business and responsibility always rests on the shoulders of a few faithful members? No better illustration I know of, than to see a big 300-pound man sitting in a little pony cart and the pony trying to pull the lazy guy up a hill. My, wouldn't it be fine if every member felt their responsibility and would all put their shoulders to the wheel? Wouldn't she go a humming? We'll get there anyway, but it will take ages longer.

H. HATHAWAY.

L. U. NO. 704, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Editor:

Local No. 704, of Dubuque, Iowa, wishes to inform all affiliated Locals of the Brotherhood that a Dubuque electrical contracting company, the Keller Electric Company, is operated on a strictly non-union basis, and has been so operated since 1921. Local Union No. 704, with the assistance of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress, has been able to handle the situation locally with some success, but we find the matter has outgrown local proportions, hence we are compelled to call for the moral aid of our brothers in other cities.

The Keller Electric Company is now engaged in taking electrical contracts in other cities and have been advertising for men in the newspapers. Of course, no mention of non-union policies are contained in these advertisements, and it is possible that the company will employ union men if they can get them on these out-of-town jobs. The labor organizations of our city have done everything they can to get the Keller Electric Company to recognize the rights of the Brotherhood, but without avail. Therefore we ask you brothers to read this article at your regular meetings and also ask you to request your delegates to central bodies and other allied labor organizations to read the article at these places

If it is ever your good fortune to meet Ray Cleary, of the I. B. E. W., just ask this brother what he thinks of Mr. Keller. Thanking you in advance for the aid that we know you will give us, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. B. GOBELL, Secretary. Local No. 704, I. B. E. W.

L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Another year has passed on and with it I trust all of our disappointments, so we can greet the new year with renewed enthusiasm and make the year 1924 the greatest and most successful one for the Brotherhood.

The past year has been from fair to good for Local No. 713, having had our share of unemployment. As this is being written

the condition of trade looks good for some time.

The annual election of officers has been held, resulting as follows: President, John A. Jackson; vice president, Harry M. Cox; recording secretary, A. F. Lang; financial secretary, H. F. Sieling; treasurer, George F. Becker; business agent, J. F. Schilt; reading clerk, Geo. Doerr; foreman, H. Miller; inspectors, Theo. Johnson and Edw. Pflug; trustee, Frank A. Manheim; advisory board, J. A. Jackson, A. F. Lang, H. M. Cox, Wm. Rosier, Fred Aarts, Thos. A. Sullivan and Thos. J. Sass.

President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., was in Chicago recently in conference with the representatives of the various organizations affiliated with the local Metal Trades Council in regard to an organization drive on the famous apparatus incubator of Old Mother Bell's system, the Western Electric Co., Bro. J. F. Schilt, president of the local council, informs, me this conference was successful in having all the trades in the council ready to cooperate with a representative from the department who will act as director. We trust every trade from the Janitors to the Building Tradesmen will join and make this one of the greatest in the history of organized labor.

In closing I beg to wish the Brotherhood a very happy and prosperous New Year. Fraternally,

> JNO. A. JACKSON, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Happy New Year to the boys in 1924. Well, boys, there isn't much doing here at present. Work is pretty slack.

We gave a chicken supper for the boys Saturday, Dec. 22, and everyone had a pretty good time; plenty to eat. They were all satisfied as far as we can find out. Bro. Pickett, from the hick town of Garrett, thought we should have had more to eat. All he had was six plates of chicken, four pieces of pie a la mode, two cups of coffee and three cigars. He says he can get that much at home. Brother Bond also ate everything in sight, including the paper dishes and Bro. Zimmerman's handkerchief.

Brother Deel gave a wonderful talk on self-control and was cheered madly. Bro. Wright also talked on the exporting of bacon. He claims there isn't enough now to fill the demand, let alone shipping it away. Brother Story gave a wonderful speech on the liquor question and was given a wonderful ovation. Brother Baker gave a short talk on the gambling evil and told why there should not be any—the same as prohibition. He was loudly applauded. Brother Bond talked on catching wild geese and keeping them penned up. He told how to tame them and what to feed them. His talk hints to a clue I have been seeking for quite a while. Brother Evans was the thir-

teenth one to enter the hall the day of the feed and he received the special Christmas gift—a beautiful gold safety razor in a velvet-lined box. He was very much surprised and tickled over his razor and couldn't thank us enough. Brother Afferle was our Santa Claus. He played Old Nick at a lot of homes, using his Ford, as he didn't have a sleigh and reindeer. Brother Lorraine issues an open challenge to any rabbit hunter in the States. He claims in a given length of time he will take a buggy whip

and a bottle of moonshine and kill more rabbits than his opponent will with a gun, and he can use any kind of a gun or shells he chooses. Let's hear from somebody who wants to accept his challenge.

I think next year I will be off the press job, as my year will be up. I missed a few months, but not many. Will try to have a new press secretary for next year. Yours in unionism,

> LOTZ, Press Secretary.

DOES LABOR WANT AN AMERICAN IRELAND IN THE PHILIPPINES?

While the Progressives in Congress are winning some concessions from the conservatives of the old line parties, a situation is developing thousands of miles across the sea which requires as much progressive thought and sympathy as any American issue. We mean the independence movement in the Philippines which is particularly directed against Leonard Wood. As we write, there lies before us the Press Bulletin of the Philippine Commission of Independence. It contains greetings to Congress and then goes on to detail the case against Governor Wood. A Philippine Mission is about to arrive in America to discuss the present difficulties with our Government.

The relations between the United States and the Philippines need careful thought and planning. But it ought not to be necessary for the Filipino Mission to waste much time in the first part of their job which is to bring about the recall of General Wood. He thinks of himself as a military martinet rather than a constitutional governor. The dominant Filipino party won the last election on a definite anti-Wood platform. We Americans claim that we are preparing the Filipinos for in-

dependence and that we mean even now to give them a large measure of self-government. Our Government will stultify all its pledges if it keeps in power a man rejected by the people over whom he rules, with whom the Filipino legislature cannot cooperate.

American workers showed plainly enough when General Wood was something of a political figure here that they did not want him to rule over them. They ought to sympathize in this matter with the Filipinos. At any rate, they should have no desire to die to maintain his prestige or to make the Philippines an American Ireland.

The whole spirit of the Press-Bulletin breathes friendship for America. It also breathes determination. If our Government turns deaf ears to the friendly pleas of the people, it is likely enough that things will drift into revolutionary violence. Then we shall be asked to send our sons to uphold the honor of the American flag, or something of the sort, by killing a lot of Filipinos who want to govern themselves. The time to stop that war is right now.

BELGIAN WHOLESALE COOPERATIVE BOOSTS TRADE

Economic storms may rage and neighboring republics totter on the brink of industrial disaster, but the cooperatives of the little kingdom of Belgium hold their own. During the first nine months of 1923, the months when imperialists of Belgium and France have been busiest at their game of national manslaughter, the Federation of

Cooperative Societies, which is the great wholesale distributing cooperative in that country, carried on a business of 61,800,000 francs. Not only does this total represent a large increase in the amount of goods sold, but it represents an actual money increase in trade of 10,000,000 francs over the corresponding nine months of 1922.

CATHOLICS CONDEMN PROFITEERING, LAUD COOPERATIVES

"The greed as manifested in unrestrained taking of profits is condemned by fundamental Catholic principles underlying the doctrine of a fair price. The hidden profit system of modern competitive business fosters this spirit of greed. Cooperative societies of producers and consumers organized for service and not for profit constitute a practical name to remove the evil attending the present hidden profit system."

This is the worthy resolution adopted by the convention of the Roman Catholic Central Society, meeting at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Progressive Catholic leaders stand shoulder to shoulder with progressive Protestants, who, through their bishops and general conventions, have repeatedly expressed their faith and enthusiasm for the cooperative principle in business.



COOPERATIVE NEWS



CANADIAN FISHERMEN ORGANIZE COOPERATIVES

Fisherfolk of Quebec are no longer to be the catspaw of profiteering fish merchants in the big cities. They have gone in for cooperation.

At the last session of the Provincial Legislature a law was passed to assist in the development of the fisheries of the Province. The act created a Maritime Fisheries Bureau with a superintendent charged with the job of aiding in the organization of fishermen's cooperatives. For years, since the growth of long distance business, these honest fishermen, toiling weary hours with their great nets, have been robbed of their fair share of the results of their labor. City fish merchants in Canada, like those in our own New England or in South America or anywhere else, were able to pocket the gains of the fishing business. But along came the government with its helping hand and its promise to aid in creating cooperatives which would do for the fishermen all the big fish merchants did for profit.

The new cooperatives are authorized to purchase rigging, boats and all articles necessary or useful to fishermen; to buy, sell, transport and place fish on the market. They may erect storage buildings and establish canneries. Administration of these cooperatives is just like that of any other Rochdale cooperative. Shares are sold for \$10 and each shareholder, though he may hold as many as 100 shares, may have only one vote at the cooperative meetings. After providing for a reserve fund, dividends up to six per cent may be paid on capital, the remainder of the profits being divided among the members in proportion to their dealings with the cooperative.

Already two strong cooperatives have been organized with the assistance of the government at L'Anse aux Cascons and at Newport, Quebec. Government officials are busy at work helping other fishermen along the way of cooperative organization and mutual help.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA BOOSTS COOPERATIVES

With cooperative production increase at a healthy pace and agricultural cooperatives holding their own, the new Republic of Czecho-Slovakia recently stopped to take account of its cooperative movement. A national congress was held at Brunn in September attended by 400 delegates representing more than 12,300 cooperative societies.

The Czech Wholesale Society showed an increase in the production of goods, made to sell in the cooperative stores. The foreign trade of the Wholesale made great progress in the year, with as many as 381 carloads of corn and over 1,000 cars of flour sent to the Ukraine. Due to the general deflation of prices a financial decrease was reported in the turnover of the Wholesale, the Society having sold \$19,000,000 worth of goods in 1922 as against \$33,000,000 in 1921.

But Czecho-Slovakia's pride is in her agricultural cooperatives. This little country, not even as big as Wisconsin, is one of Europe's richest farming countries. One of the big reasons for the present agricultural prosperity is the extensive growth of cooperatives supplying the farmers with everything from seeds and ploughs to credit for planting, harvesting and marketing their crops. At the beginning of 1923 there were 7,328 cooperative agricultural societies, the largest proportion of these being little Raiffeisen cooperatives which grant credit to members at a low rate of interest. Over onehalf million are deposited in these banks, the resources being used exclusively for development and extension of agricultural facilities.

VILLA GROVE COOPERATIVE PROSPERS

In these days of uncertain economic conditions, it is a creditable business man who can deliver honest goods and come out even at the end of the year. But here's a cooperative grocery store manager who reports that he carried on a business during the three months of July, August and September amounting to \$34,813.80, and ended up at the end with a clear profit of \$1,408.85. This is the creditable record of the manager

of the Villa Grove, Illinois, Cooperative Society.

This sturdy little cooperative grocery society has accumulated resources of \$39,315.75 of which \$29,100 is share capital, on which six per cent is paid every year, the rest of the profits being divided among the patrons of the store in proportion to their purchases.

RUSSIA'S "INFANT INDUSTRIES" ORGANIZE COOPERATIVELY

There's more than one way to build up struggling industries. Tariffs are not the only godmothers of industrial infants. Russian cooperators are showing what miracles in organization cooperatives can be without resorting to the old business trick of squeezing the consumer.

In pre-war days, the small industries of Russia carried on in this country gave employment to 5,200,000 workers, which was almost twice the number employed in the large industries. On the other hand, the products of the small industries were only a half of those of the large city industries. Today about 830,000 workers are engaged in the small industries, producing goods valued at 950,000,000 gold rubles.

The change that has come over small industry since the revolution is due to the fact that it is attempting to a greater extent than formerly to adopt the advantages of large production through cooperative organization. Cooperative societies serving the small industries are being extensively organized not only to purchase and sell their output but to carry on production as well. In many cases these three operations

are done by the same cooperative, showing the most complete and most perfect type of cooperative organization anywhere.

From January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1923, the small industry cooperatives had increased from 244 to 18,112. Most of these cooperative "artels" as they are called, are members of 349 central cooperative unions, and have in their membership almost all the workers engaged in the country industries. Binding them all together is the Vsekopromsoyus—which is the All-Russian Producing Cooperative Center. The capital of this central organization grew from 98 million gold rubles in January of last year to 106,059 in June.

All the time that Russia's little industries are gaining strength and size they are retaining the democratic features of small industries. There is still the chance for initiative and responsibility and there is still a sharing of the benefits of a joint enterprise. Fifty years from now, it is safe to say, Russia's small industries will be great industries, but they will have lost none of the human side of the small family factory in the village community.

LETTISH FARMERS DEVELOP COOPERATIVES

Big countries don't have a monopoly of economic wisdom. Sometimes the little outof-the-way countries, like Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, and others, show far more sagacity than their towering neighbor countries.

There is a tiny republic along the shores of the Baltic, no bigger than our State of West Virginia, that is proving this rule. Latvia, though small in area, is an important country because it is the natural route for through international trade between Russia and western nations. Its capital, Riga, has become especially conspicuous in the news as the center from which most of the anti-Bolshevik propaganda is disseminated.

But beside being a highway for the great Russian international trade Latvia has won an honor all her own for the remarkable growth of her cooperative dairy business. Dairy farming is Latvia's greatest asset, and is fast becoming an exclusively cooperative business. Last October there were 422 creameries, of which 307 were run on cooperative lines, and 113 privately. Practically every district throughout the country has at least one cooperative creamery. One province, which a year ago had no cooperative creameries, now has 18; another had only 11, and now has 100. While the cooperatives are going ahead by leaps and bounds, private creameries are falling behind. In January, 1923, they represented 83 per cent of the total number of all Latvian creameries; in October they represented only 27 per cent.

Cooperation isn't confined to the Lettish dairy business; it is being tried out in hundreds of different occupations. Latvia has just pride in the initiative and success of her cooperative producers, and looks forward to the day when cooperation will be the rule in all her business.

BRITISH WHOLESALE COOPERATIVE AGAIN SHOWS SURPLUS

For the third half-year period, the British Wholesale Cooperative Society shows a balance on the right side of the book. Although a serious strike added to the difficulties of the cooperative business during the first six months of 1923, the report for this last half-year shows a clear profit of about \$30,000.

Steadily this great cooperative business undertaking grows in the confidence of the workers of England. A large increase in capital deposits was made during the fiscal year ending June, 1923. Over \$20,000 was deposited, a gain of almost 13 per cent over the amount held the previous June. Sales of more than \$150,000 were made during the half-year, a drop of less than two per cent compared with June, 1922, despite the economic depression which shows how well cooperation in the fall of widespread unemployment, is supplying the workers of Britain with the necessities of life at cost.

LABOR GOVERNMENT CUTS OUT ALL MIDDLEMEN

Off in a corner of Australia, out of the limelight and the glare of publicity, there is a labor government which has succeeded remarkably in reducing living costs and increasing the prosperity of its people by cooperation.

The government of Queensland has this enviable distinction. This labor government rules over a territory one-fifth as large as the United States, but with a population of only 800,000. Under Premier Theodore, the Queensland government has not only professed its belief in the theory that the state should protect the people against exploitation, but it has acted on that belief. It has accomplished sweeping political reforms, and through the organization of great state enterprises it has prevented monopoly control of the necessities of life.

But Queensland's latest victory is a cooperative victory. While cooperators of other countries have to fight both private tradesman and the government in an effort to reduce marketing costs, cooperators of this Australian state have a close ally and friend in the labor government. The latest dispatch from Queensland to reach the All-American Cooperative Commission reports: "Under its policy of assisting the farmers, the Queensland labor government is extending the principle of cooperation, and has now made it possible for any group of producers cooperatively to buy their fertilizers, seeds, and farming tools wholesale and sell their products at retail prices, thus cutting out the middleman altogether."

One of the latest cooperative enterprises to be organized by the government is the Queensland Stockowners' Cooperative Meat Works, Limited. This company will establish cooperative meat works and abbattoirs for slaughtering, freezing, chilling and canning all classes of meats, and the manufacture of by-products. Capitalized at a million dollars, the new cooperative will carry on a wholesale and retail meat business in Australia and with o her countries.

ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE EARNS 100 PER CENT DIVIDEND

How would you like to be a stockholder in a company which is making a surplus of 100 per cent on its capital stock? That's the brilliant record of the cooperative society at Taylor Springs, Illinois, which earned this record-breaking surplus in the first six months of last year. The big distinction between their 100 per cent profit and similar profits made by private concerns is that the cooperative made it out of good management and service and not by fleecing the public.

With a share capital of \$2,355, the Taylor Springs Cooperative Society accumulated a surplus of \$2,291. Instead of splitting the gains among the shareholders, which is the popular business method, it divided this gain among all the members according to the amount of trade each of them had with the

cooperative's general merchandise store. An eight per cent savings dividend was paid on this basis, and in addition \$600 was added to the reserve fund.

As in many other communities, the Taylor Springs cooperative was a great help in time of need when the smelter workers of that town went on strike. Because of the hostility of the private merchants, the cooperative was relied on for more extensive service than ever before. New members were added by the score. The staunch little cooperative store thereby won such an important place in the lives of the striking workers that its future is assured. The people of Taylor Springs now know the difference between business for service and business for private purses.

BELGIANS FOUND CENTRAL PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE

A great national society of cooperative producing societies "to give the greatest possible strength to the purchasing power of organized consumers" is the latest plan for the extension of the powerful Belgian cooperative movement.

Belgium already has one of the strongest national societies of consumers' cooperatives in Europe. It has also organized the great Prevoyance Sociale, a central cooperative insurance society which is raking it possible for workers to provide against old age. While the new central federation of producers' cooperatives will not include bakeries, butcheries, boot and shoe repair shops and other such cooperatives which will retain

their present federation with the central consumers' organization, if such societies carry their work a stage farther—if the bakeries start flour mills, and the shoe repair shops become factories—these cooperatives will become eligible to membership in the central producers' society.

Federation of similar groups into one central organization has in the history of the cooperative movement always a forward step in efficiency and an increase in business. The fame of Belgium's consumers' cooperatives may soon be matched by her enterprising producers' cooperatives. At least American workers will do well to watch them.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER.

NOTHER year is at hand and it finds the strike of the shopmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad beginning the nineteenth month with as much determination as ever to force the Pennsylvania to give justice to their employees. The eighteen months that have passed since the strike was called July 1, 1922, have been very hard ones for many of our members, yet their spirit is just as good as it was when the first month was passed. They struck for a principle, that of self-determination with regard to representation, and until that principle is recognized there can be no settlement whether it requires one month or a hundred. True, our members have sacrificed many things to advance their principle and have it recognized by the railroad but the opposition of the railroad has also cost them much more than will ever be learned. In this connection read over and study the article and statistics presented in the December JOURNAL wherein the Pennsylvania's net operating income for the first eight months of 1923 was shown to have increased 11.9 per cent while that of the Baltimore & Ohio for the same period increased 104.2 per cent. Some difference! We wonder what excuse Atterbury gives the stockholders for this condition.

The financial report for November continues to show the same effect except as to operating expenses which were reduced \$4,238,155 due to the 10-day lay-off given to some 70,000 employees during the last of the month. With this big reduction in expenses their net income only showed an increase of \$467,279 or about 7.9 per cent. If the amount saved by the lay-off would be deducted from their net operating income it would show an amount about 63 per cent less than that of the same month, 1922. Evidently the Pennsylvania has come to the point where dividends must be secured from somewhere and if they cannot be earned then they must come out of the pockets of the employees.

Atterbury and his cohorts, including some representatives of so-called labor organizations, have been broadcasting considerably of late in an effort to make the public believe there is an ideal condition existing on the Pennsylvania. They sing long and loud the praises of their so-called employee representation and how the employees are helping to manage the business. Of course those statements are only a smoke screen to hide from the public the actual facts as

described by the Labor Board in their many decisions against them. The extent to which the employees are consulted in the operation of the road was well demonstrated when some 70,000 employees were given a ten-day lay-off without an hour's notice; in fact, hundreds working at night were notified by phone not to come in for ten days, thereby giving them no advance notice whatever. That is Atterbury's idea of mutual operation of the road. When the Pennsylvania has anything at stake they operate just as they did prior to Federal Control. The real union men formerly employed on the Pennsylvania realize that fact which is the reason for them being former employees. When they again become employees they want to have a real voice in helping to determine their conditions of employment and not the kind of voice Atterbury now accords through his so-called employee representation plan.

The injunction being sought by System Federation No. 90 has not developed anything as yet. The Pennsylvania has answered the complaint and a hearing is expected to be held during the early part of January. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks have a somewhat similar case in the same court, their appeal has been turned down without any real reasons being given for doing so and they have now arranged to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals. As the same judge is to hear our case it is reasonable to assume that he will take the same action with it, and pass it on to the higher court. Regardless of what decision is given we believe the case will give us a little closer insight on the question now occupying the minds of many workers, i. e., Will an equity court give the same measure of justice to labor that they have already given to capital?

Believing that the new year will be a big one for the electrical workers in many ways, and especially big to the organized electrical workers, we are extending our best wishes for a Successful and Prosperous New Year to all members, local unions and the I. B. E. W. as a whole.

When men are most sure and arrogant, they are commonly the most mistaken, and have then given views to passion, without that proper deliberation and suspense which can alone secure them from the grossest absurdities.—Hume.

HUDDLESTON WARNS LABOR AND FARMERS TO BEWARE OF LYING PROPAGANDISTS

By International Labor News Service

Warning against the propaganda which represents the interests of the farmers and the industrial workers as diametrically opposed was sounded in the House by Representative George Huddleston, of Alabama, in a speech flaying the propagandists and exposing the unsoundness of their "arguments."

Mr. Huddleston declared that there was a widespread propaganda at work, designed to keep farmers and industrial workers from cooperating. "Labor is told," he said, "that the high cost of food and clothing is due to high prices on the farm. The farmer is told that the high cost of the articles which he buys is due to high wages exacted by the factory worker. It is boldly stated to both that the interests of farmers and labor cannot be reconciled, that they cannot act together. The propaganda even goes to the extreme of asserting that the hardships which each of the groups suffers are due to the other group."

Weird Tales of Labor's Earnings

Pointing out that much of the propaganda aimed at farmers and laborers is fallacious and urging cooperation between the two groups of workers, Mr. Huddleston said:

"In furtherance of the propaganda, the farmer is told weird tales as to the earnings of labor. It is recounted what a great quantity of the products of the farm a day's wages will buy. If the farmer goes to buy a pair of shoes or an agricultural implement, the high price demanded will be charged to extravagant wages exacted by labor for its production.

"On the other hand, the city laborer is told that the high cost of food is due to profiteering by the farmer, that the high price of clothing is caused by the exactions of the producers of cotton and wool, that shoes are expensive because hides are high. Indeed, by the same misrepresentations are producers of different kinds of farm products set against each other and prejudice invoked between members of different mechanical crafts.

"Upon no other common subject is there so much misinformation afloat. So industrious are the peddlers of the propaganda that the very air is saturated with false impressions as to the return which producers and workers of all kinds receive for their labor. The farmer has little idea of the fearful economic strain to which industrial workers everywhere are subjected. The latter frequently aspire to go to the farm. They know little of the hard and stinted lives of those who till the soil. The industrial worker does not know that the farmer was successfully deflated in 1920, while the farmer does not yet realize that labor resisted such deflation with only partial success and at a tremendous cost and sacrifice, and that labor's adversaries are yet deep in their plans for the destruction

of its organizations and its complete subjection.

Rule by Sowing Strife

"The source of inspiration for the effort to prevent cooperation between farmers and wage earners is obvious. Small groups are enjoying the chief benefits of our economic and political system. They have seized upon political power and are using it for their selfish advantage. They usurped economic positions which enable them to exploit their less enterprising or less favored fellow citizens. Through monopolies, oppressive trade practices, and by perverting our economic system they have collected the bulk of the wealth of the Nation into a few hands, have made industry their personal servant, and have monopolized our mineral wealth, water powers, and other natural resources. Only the farms are now left in distributed ownership. and year by year holdings of farm lands are increasing in size and the number of farm workers who own their own land becoming smaller. Even owners of small farms have become, through a mortgage system, mere tenants, in substance, of great financial interests.

"These small but powerful groups are able to rule both in the political and economic world because of the lack of cooperation among the masses—the failure of the masses to work together. They rule by creating jealousy and prejudice among the various groups of the people and by setting the units of the people to fighting each other. Once the masses come to an understanding and learn to work together, the dominion of the selfish classes will crumble into dust.

"There is a present reason for the effort to keep labor and the farmers apart. They are finding each other out. They are coming more and more to know that their interests are not hostile but in close harmony. They are awakening to a fuller realization of their common interests and a recognition of their common enemy. The situation is not satisfactory to the powerful selfish groups. It seems that their victims are about to get together. The selfish interests would set labor and the farmers to tearing each other. They would again divide the producers so that those 'who toil not, neither do they spin,' may continue to dominate and to receive the best of everything.

Parasites Are Favored

"It is indeed a queer situation that those who do the hard, dirty, and disagreeable work of production should be expected to remain content with the sheerest necessaries of existence, while those who follow occupations of little or no value to society continue to enjoy not only the first fruits

of the system but practically all of the favors of government. Such a situation is possible only when the producers are divided, are fighting each other. And this the dominant few know full well.

"They realize that their success hangs upon disunion and strife among the producers, and so they and their affiliates, their parasites, and all the array which their influence is able to muster, are bent upon promoting strife and sowing dissention among the masses of the people which it is their purpose to exploit. They know that it is only by keeping the masses fighting each other that those who ride at ease upon their shoulders may remain secure in their seats.

"The two points upon which there is greatest need for cooperation between farmers and wage earners are in the economic and political fields. There is a desperate effort upon the part of the opposition to prevent them from coming together in either activity. Both are told that the interests of the other group are in conflict with theirs, and every sort of false propaganda is put forth to promote enmity and strife between them. Let us examine in the light of reason and known facts these issues and see whether there is harmony of interest between farmers and wage earners upon those points."

NATION TO PAY IF CHILDREN ARE NOT PERMITTED TO PLAY

By AL TOWERS, Vice President Illinois Federation of Labor

As a boy, my playgrounds were that of a big city. The city was St. Louis, Missouri, where I spent a part of my boyhood days. Our playgrounds were private yards, where we broke windows and collected our pennies to pay for them, vacant lots littered with ash heaps and tin cans, from which we were usually driven by the police, and a very few spots in the public parks. With all of these handicaps there were many devoted to outdoor games who never lost an opportunity to get into any game being played.

I have seen most of those who were keen for play grow into strong men both physically and morally. I have seen many who did not take to these games either because of no leadership or because of the very limited opportunity of that period develop vicious habits and go to their grave before reaching middle age.

I, too, well remember that part of St. Louis known as "Kerry Patch." More than thirty years ago it was a settlement of the poorer Irish immigrants. It consisted of small miserable shacks, goats and tin cans, with no place for play except the streets. Almost as babies the children were driven from the street by the police. They naturally believed that the police were their enemies depriving them of all freedom. As a result of the lack of plans and place or environment for play, many of the children took to petty mischief and to matching wits with the police. The police, often outwitted, became desperate and no doubt were the cause of convicting those who, in some instances were innocent, thus developing a bitter hatred between the police and the growing youth. It has been said that because of that condition "Kerry Patch" developed more criminals per square acre than any other part of St. Louis. Was it because of criminal instinct or was it because of the lack of opportunity for a better and fuller expression of life in that congested district?

Now, "Kerry Patch" in St. Louis, is no more. A great change has taken place.

There are two distinct reasons for the change. One is the higher wage standard, brought about through the efforts of the trade union movement, which permits better homes than the shacks that once made up "Kerry Patch," and the other is the opportunity for healthful play and recreation which has been developed in St. Louis.

I want to refer briefly to a statement and statistics made by Ethelbert Stewart, statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Mr. Stewart said: "With the help of more and more modern machinery on the farms fewer people will be employed in the future to produce the national food supply. The industrial centers will continue to grow and the social problems will have to be settled in the Drawing a contrast between wage standards making for good citizenship and contentment and degraded hovels and discontentment he made this statement: "In the Chicago district brick manufacturing is solidly and thoroughly unionized. The minimum wage, or least wage paid to any worker. is 72 cents per hour. The Chicago brick are the cheapest in the country, selling for \$12.00 per thousand. The man labor hours per 1,000 brick is one hour and fifty-six minutes. In Florida brick is still made by the old hand method. The workers have no union. Their wages are 11 cents per hour. The man labor hours per 1,000 brick is from 14 to 16 hours. The highest wages paid in the country for making brick is a living wage, paid in Chicago and is the cheapest labor."

I merely mention this to show that such workers need more leisure and play, but they can never get it nor can they be helped by recreation or organizations until such ancient and wasteful methods of manufacturing are abolished.

We desire that the children of this nation be taken out of industry and permitted to play. If we don't, the nation will pay. We tried to take them out by national legislation, but the United States Supreme Court has decreed that they must remain in industry and be deprived of play until, perhaps, the constitution is amended, a very slow process, or until public sentiment is asserted strongly enough to force the change. How unlike Lincoln is our United States Supreme Court of today! That great patriot of Illinois and of this nation said, "We are for the man and the dollar, but in case of a conflict between the two, we are for the man before the dollar." How would Lincoln, if he were with us,

express himself on this evil of the child in industry today, who will reflect America tomorrow? In the United States one child out of every twelve—and for some states one child out of every four—is a child laborer.

Over 1,000,000 children from 10 to 16 years of age are working in the United States in factories, mills, canneries, agriculture, mines and other industries and occupations. Nearly 400,000 of them are between 10 and 14 years of age.

AN EDITORIAL JUDGES SHOULD READ

"Talk about socialism, communism, and bolshevism! These men of the Supreme Court, by blocking the wheels of economic progress, flouting the popular demands for social justice, damming the surging streams of democracy's aspirations, are doing more to bring disorder and violence upon our land than all the long-haired and wild-eyed agitators in America."

Justice John Ford of the supreme court of New York talking. Strong language from a strong man!

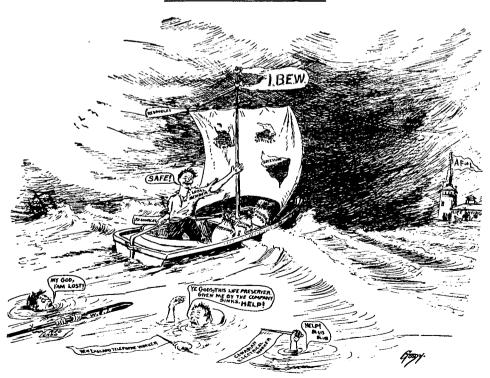
"America is lawyer-ridden. Consequently it is law-ridden.

"Not only have these lawyer-politicians indulged in an orgy of lawmaking but they have contrived to set up our courts exactly to their liking.

"Judges are as liable as any other mortals to make mistakes, particularly when their own interests, or the interests of their close personal friends, are concerned."

No, that is not the utterance of some "soapbox orator." It was written by B. C. Forbes, Wall Street writer, who never advocated anything more radical than a stock dividend.

The views of these distinguished gentlement are reproduced here to show that opposition to judicial excesses is not confined to any one class. The American people are waking up. The reformation of our courts is coming.



"PROGRESS IN SPITE OF ALL OPPOSITION"



LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF DECEMBER



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34457883	457926	130275055	275250	241620542	620548
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	93000	131407101	407127	245538161	538210
35541051	541137	133509586 134447547	$509605 \\ 448050$	24668087 249361282	68110 361294
37513404 38340600	$513433 \\ 341439$	134448412	448800	253 63441	63450
39516190	516300	134463801	464550	254371168	371196
39559801	559998	134464551	465300	255201181	201204
41551269	551384	134465301	466050	258607825	607836
42403394	403416	134466051	466440	259331249	331323
43550460	550630	134466801	$\frac{467270}{472050}$	262537413	537430
44309311	309339	134471301 135615144	615150	263 48583 266 97134	$\frac{48600}{97142}$
$45_{}$ 87119 $47_{}$ 598283	$\begin{array}{c} 87152 \\ 598288 \end{array}$	135635551	635558	267115742	115759
48521001	521270	136186417	186481	26856997 268375901	57000
50527185	527223	137559326	559333	268375901	375902
51 89341 52550001	89371	140358713	358753	269564370	564421
$52_{}550001$	550050	141350491	350520	271136226	136255
52562801	562890	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$457318 \\ 222645$	273320037 275851254	$320044 \\ 851271$
$53_{}472936$ $54_{}75478$	473041 75488	148 53776	53779	276388018	388032
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56 738149	738154	152517241	517250	281843885	843892
57173803	173823	15354575	54598	285929364	929388
59450755	450900	154846512	846526	286215391	215402
60626555	626646	156 84536 158 39991	$84585 \\ 40020$	288226855 290691780	$226895 \\ 691790$
62372670	$372725 \\ 542061$	159183493	183537	291 34144	34165
$64_{}542008$ $65_{}481766$	481800	i 161 10795	10804	296497629	497642
65622801	622960	163293306	293375	297405611	405622
66276471	276676	l 164547528	547654	298369447	369475
67517325	517340	169136172	136220	300 46748	46766
68475851	475992	172 77289 173405001	$77306 \\ 405015$	301608360 302121149	$608364 \\ 121150$
72110382 73167571	$110394 \\ 167590$	175357324	357340	303309694	309696
74285795	285840	177372914	372930	304 280679	280684
75 73404	73409	178	379898	305539759	539782
75 73404 76281741	281825	179305336	305345	307248802	248810
78232140	232157	180270128	270141	308371547	371581
79512779	512833	181563591 182457306	563680 457445	310300147 313356170	$300295 \\ 356175$
81511495	$511581 \\ 512383$	183118775	118780	318450564	450587
82512307 83518371	518550	184295374	295392	320613135	613140
83522301	522480	185 32600	32612	321223172	223187
84535321	535605	185 32600 186292892	292905	322424159	424250
86306495	306750	187369626	369661	323488025	488038
86569551	569650	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{367035}{310266}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$587839 \\ 119187$
87 50767 75155	$50772 \\ 75174$	193384089	384122	327363924	363931
88	166670	195463243	463337	328355598	355613
90360198	360292	196368211 199781689	368241	329386412	386424
93896331	896345	199781689	781693	.331372006	372016
94814449	814465	201603069	603075	332141493	141520 500475
$96____345502$ $99___554736$	$345590 \\ 554813$	202337221 206436002	$337276 \\ 436004$	333509380 334276888	$509475 \\ 276889$
99994190	004019	#UUTUUVV2	100001	561	3000

L. U. 3	NUMBERS	1 L. U.	Num	BERS	L. U.	Numi	BERS
3374291		517	370224	370239	729	14400	14411
338 451	139 45148	520	367241	$367256 \\ 29987$	731	53590	53625
339522; 3402689	$\begin{array}{ccc} 352 & 522358 \\ 941 & 269014 \end{array}$	522	29981 562125	562202	732	$\frac{466491}{581551}$	$\frac{466500}{581560}$
3419269	926918	527	360484	360494	734	323697	323733
3423723 3433536	372320 311 353616	528	$ \begin{array}{r} 503880 \\ 742250 \end{array} $	$503908 \\ 742266$	735 738	$_{563080}^{563080}$	554483 563090
244 604	L16 60428	535	285105	285133	741	428243	428250
3458275	516 827521	536	291461	$\frac{291526}{286580}$	742	470534	470540 765576
$346_{}9027$ $347_{}5257$	81 902787	538	$\begin{array}{r}286567 \\282160 \end{array}$	282193	744	765566 46368	109910
348328	332937	540	141589	141613	752	$_{455060}$	455067
3493611	114 361146	544	88257 90817	$88280 \\ 90821$	755 757	351444 633836	351448 633840
3505189 352 1378	060 518976 329 137863	560	88257 90817 500884	500937	762	58752 385242	58789
3521378 3533600	81 360718	1 561	544264 20533	$\frac{544300}{20536}$	763	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$385326 \\ 85024$
$\begin{array}{r} 354 2994 \\ 358 2241 \end{array}$	125 2994 60	567	115356	115440	767	62794	62798
3643310		568	327381	327490	770	62047	$62082 \\ 62251$
367 . 783	398 783420		527302 505572	$\frac{527405}{505574}$	774	$_{}^{}$ 62210 $_{}^{-}$ 472972	472996
3688498 3684092	891 849900 201 409207	573	354642	354662	776	390421	390453
3718465	515 846520	575	462318 530558	$\frac{462346}{530573}$	783.: 786	$_{594365}$	$361516 \\ 594367$
3755158	32 515869	581	298621 526196 292603 373222	298710	793	358258	358278
3763029 3771124	041 302960 133 112488	583	526196	292615	795	234856 218001	$234861 \\ 218010$
3823583	358398	587	373222	373240	797	617961	617989
383 898	323 89894 343 624360	988	9099904	565412	798	572739	572751
384490	73 49074	591	83513 263011	83550		732319 331536	732330 331540
3846243 385490 3893740	374655	594	264890	264913	805	989755	989757
$ 390_{}1346 $ $ 391_{}1445 $	19 1 61	595	234430 329483	$\begin{array}{c} 234610 \\ 329492 \end{array}$	808	$\begin{array}{r}846601 \\359792 \end{array}$	846616 359823
3922941	170 294262	602	726557	726566	817	536766	536821
3937312	242 731252	603	356447	356513	823	924797	924822
3943887 3965438	701 388710 346 543558	608	-2456241 -491801	$456242 \\ 491811$	831	45960 106837	$45964 \\ 106841$
3973204	162 320470	613	491801 546462	546506	838	106837 501517	501553
4004898	356 489859	617	619834 584389	619867 584394	839	840527 369905	840532 3699 0 9
4022921 4051405	140540	1 692	149359	142364	854	198300	-198307
4113921	169 392214	625	543155 251996	543162	855	851998 586960	852010
413_{2807} 415_{3106}	$\begin{array}{ccc} 751 & 280778 \\ 395 & 310706 \end{array}$	627	570301	$252000 \\ 570318$	862	325058	586969 325080
416666)53 666965	628	405101		863	612427	612440
4182598	$\begin{array}{ccc} 336 & 259870 \\ 242 & 85245 \end{array}$	629	${}525593$ ${}571801$	$\begin{array}{c} 525600 \\ 571810 \end{array}$	864	400765 480747	$\frac{400781}{480907}$
420852 4263863	112 386120	630	353138	353151	869	53099	53100
4273848	956 384963	631	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{324748}{217287}$	869	565061	565080 197175
4286164 4303837	197 616504 751 383788	1 636	617794	617816	873	$\begin{array}{r}127134 \\279725 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 127175 \\ 279738 \end{array}$
4317299	165 729969	638	383568	383613	874	645317	645321
4326721 4346011	193 672198	641	384748 577217	$384790 \\ 577271$	870	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$62620 \\ 138893$
440659:	889 659393	648	394391	394411	886	75920	75928
4426336	85 633694 871 76391		573626 365409	$573652 \\ 365414$	890	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 72139 \\ 660201 \end{array}$
443765 4463516 4493516	203 608219	659	455687	455710	892	305391	305399
4493510	351057	660	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	44114	897	$\begin{array}{r}249562 \\362603 \end{array}$	249567
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10001	664	296164	$\begin{array}{c} 296147 \\ 56568 \end{array}$	905	286014	$\frac{362619}{286025}$
458 94 4605681	149 9472	666	56544 558723	558750	912	86828 67126	86853
4605681 4611753	113 568117 760 175790	668	582301 26511	$\begin{array}{r} 582317 \\ 26533 \end{array}$	914 918	603450	67140
462 478	542 47551	670	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	805599	918	407401	407413
4631669)44 167047	672	-2.708936 -2.372551	$708938 \\ 372571$	937	370909 113545	370917 113550
$\begin{array}{r} 465 2658 \\ 466 3115 \end{array}$	797 311872	679	54711	54716	$942_{}$	75961	75966
4682956	599 295723	680	606527	606532	942	708449	708450
470562 4718356	207 56211 361 835677	1 685	795054 405301	$795070 \\ 405343$	948	$\begin{array}{rrr}519415 \\ & 24346 \end{array}$	$519473 \\ 24385$
474 388 4753717	388 38927	686	78175 98919	78197	956	53394	53400
4753717 4761812	731 371766 247 181259	688	98919 89587	$98940 \\ 89646$	956 958	376501 594924	$376504 \\ 594929$
4771401	47 140167	694	620702	620835	963	742433	742446
47949: 481629:	364 49390	698	381805		972	603580	603593
481629: 483518:	574 629594 534 518558	702	52363 500833	501038	978	$\begin{array}{r}516322 \\367815 \end{array}$	$516324 \\ 367822$
-485 - 5022	296 - 502323	703	236076	236140	986	49570 611150	49573
4885426 4922964	311 542700 483 296540	706	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$63900 \\ 282680$	995	011150	611158 96977
493 581	186 58200	707	307056	307099	997	$\begin{array}{rrr} & 96951 \\ & 265491 \end{array}$	265499
4935838	RO1 583825	710	-274118 -627352	$\frac{374155}{627505}$	1002 1002	$\frac{25483}{479551}$	25500 479570
4944528 5003826	382692	1 712	568049	568068	1004	303072	$\frac{479570}{303079}$
5015478	R56 548145	713	288841	289500	1012	416808	416811
5033017	(97 301855 191 05097	719	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$37983 \\ 352051$	1016 1021	000138 625562	$960141 \\ 625581$
509 3529	280 252295	720	435551	435562	1024	73958	73981
5146307	371 225560 '47	722	357657 241158	357662 241217	1029 1031	$_{}^{-291479}$	$\frac{291484}{57900}$
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L. U. NUMBERS	L. U. NUMBERS	L. U. NUMBERS
1031590551 590586	19119, 19156, 19909,	783—361503.
$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20085, 20353. 4—619357.	793—358259. 817—536815.
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$1042__\364222 364225 \ 1045__\279786 279792$	828°11-213, 260, 265. 17456448, 485.	936-942, 944-945. 864400768 772 778
1047169886 169901	20-556807.	1 810121148, 131, 118.
1054384310 384317 1055 330333 330347	$26-561709. \ 28-504608.$	94824357. 102473971.
1058 64031 64039	30—400414.	1031—590559.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$48-521072, 214. \\ 50-527193, .$	1125265138.
1091163631 163646	60-626601, 611,	PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISS-
$1101_{458619} 458682 \ 1105_{621056} 621114$	64—542037, 057. 65—622802, 815-816, 481795.	ING-RECEIVED
1108726071 726077	73—53615, 619.	38340593-595.
1118 86126 86148	$82 - 512273, 322. \\ 83 - 522397.$	59-450731-751.
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1139624878 624883 1141 80026 80050	89166670.	214630315-327, 330-331.
1147133674 133690	$egin{array}{ll} 100-460115, \ 104-553131, \end{array}$	384—624338-341. 396—531591-612.
1151459346 459360	122473736, 772.	396—531591-612. 397—320446-460.
1154368421 368480	$124-474945,\ 475018.\ 125-618479,\ 710,\ 935.$	
MISSING	153—54594.	493—58181-58183.
6-643118-176.	$164 - 547615, 646. \ 202 - 337224, 246.$	496-374403, 405, 409, 412, 414, 416, 418, 421-422,
53—473016-040.	210 - 538958.	425.
74285794. 83522427-479.	223—127855, 941, 945. 237—352692.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
93—896330.	245538188, 191.	929, 932, 934, 936, 938,
107—461851-860. 151—528221-286.	271—136243, 247. 296—497630.	940, 942-947, 949-958,
163—293361-366, 368, 370-	308—371573.	439856, 858, 861-862, 864, 866, 874, 878, 885,
373.	325—587837.	887-888, 900, 902, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917,
225—986729-730, 732-735. 285—929387.	352—137846, 853. 353—360708.	909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 922-923, 925, 928,
291—34150.	354-299426-429.	930, 932, 934, 937, 940, 942, 944, 947.
327—363914-923. 334—278877-887.	384 - 624358 - 359, $396 - 543485$,	942, 944, 947. 937—370899-906.
475-371742-745.	411392192.	991—611090.
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544-88262, 265, 267-269,	501—547930, 548035,	1141—79990. 1142—303520, 528-534.
583—526194-195. 602—726562-565.	532—742260. 560—500897.	DT ANIT
67954710.	573—354646-647, 657.	BLANK
685405330. 783361511-515.	581298641.	60626555.
823924801.	594—264893. 630—353140.	
956-53386-393.	635 - 217258.	494-452866-870.
1125—265150-154.	649 - 573649. $661 - 296147$.	706282677-680. 723241158-160.
VOID	668 26526-527.	942—75962-966.
1-462234, 247, 275,	677372555. 70463895.	PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID
633305.	723 941173	NOT VOID
3-17251, 17291, 17385, 18005, 18572, 18899,	763—385261-263, 283, 287, 308.	1002—25127.

WHY MEN FAIL

Men fail for various reasons, little and big. Most men fail because they are lazy.

To be lazy means—to be late, to be slovenly, to be a poor economist of time, to shirk responsibility.

It means to say of anything that is clamoring to be done: "No, I'm not going to do that, because it isn't my work."

Laziness is at the back of most of the lesser reasons for failure. The minor causes are derivatives from that one great major cause.

It is so easy to dream in the sun and let the world go by; to dawdle and procrastinate till one wake's up—too late.

Late and lazy are, in fact, first cousins.

If you are late, you waste other people's time as well as your own.

Lazy people have all the time there is, and yet they haven't time to be polite. They disdain the forms of ceremony that sweeten life.

They are grouchy, surly, gruff. It pains them to be pleasant, to say thanks and smile.

To be deforential is not to be servile. It is

To be deferential is not to be servile. It is merely to be decently respectful.

The biggest men are the most unassuming and the most unpresuming.

It is the insignificant people who fluff themselves up with a false and foolish pride and are forever orating from the flimsy and slippery platform of their own touchy dignity.

Failure is generally elective. It rests with the man himself whether he cares enough for success to pay the price.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Lineman.

Trimmers.

(f) Fixture Hangers.(mt.) Maintenance.(s) Shopmen.

(p) Powerhouse men.

(b.o.) Brid Operators. Bridge (p.o.) Picture Operators.

Insidemen. (m) Mixed.

(c) Craneman. (c.s.) Cable splicers.

(t.o.) Telephone. Operators (r.r.) Railroad Men. (st) Studio

L. U. LOCATION REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS MEETING PLACE AND DATE John Allison, 85 Central Ave., James R. Davison, 254 Rodney 48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Lancaster, N. Y. John Allison, 85 Central Ave. James R. Davison, 254 Rodney 48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Lancaster, N. Y.
H. E. Laughlin, Room 317, Labor Temple.
J. E. Johnson, Box 102 Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple; Wed.
Temple.
H. L. Rudy, Box 102 Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
F. C. Ream, 1251 E. 17th St. Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
Chas Fahrenkrog, Labor Temple.
Geo. Wagner, 1110 Ranleigh Way, Piedmont. Calif.
Fed V. Klooz, 316 Pope St. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St. Labor St. Event Tues. (1) 48 Seattle, Wash. ____ (1) 47 Sioux City, Ia (i) 48 Portland, Ore._____ 50 Oakland, Calif.____ (1)51 Peoria, Ill.....

L, U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC.	AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC	AND ADDI	RESS	MEETING	PLACE AND	DATE	_
(rr)74	Danville, Ill.	Leslie Cunnin	ngham, 722 Brya	n W. S. Weave	r. 303 N. Ale	exander 109	½ E. Main	St.: 2d. 4th	Wed	_
	Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	Ave.		St. Chas. Anders					1700.	
(1) 76	Tacoma, Wash Cleveland, Ohio	A. J. Newto	on, Labor Temple	Drive. Drive. Drive. Drive. 1151	amson, Labor	r Tem-Lab	or Temple,	1151 1-2 Bro	adway;	1st,
									•	
(1) 79 (m) 80 (i) 81	Syracuse, N. Y Norfolk, Va Scranton, Pa	James Fitzgers	ald, 613 McBride	James E. Dibi	ble, 319 Crade 846 41st St	dock St. Mye I. C Ave Owl	ers Hall; Fr D. O. F. Hal is Hall, 2d,	i. l; Wed. 4th Mon.		
(i)82	Dayton, Ohio Los Angeles, Calif	J. W. Howell	, R. R. No. 1	- Robt. Brown W. Carrol	, 209 E. Peas lton, Ohio.	se Ave., Lab	or Temple;	Every Mon.		
(m) 84 (s) 85 (w) 86	Atlanta, Ga. Schenectady, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y. Nowark Ohio	J. L. Carver, Fred E. Schr J. J. Downs, 19 Fred D. Have	Box 669uldt, 405 Pleasar 29 Pennsylvania Aven 8	T. L. Elder C. V. Platt J. A. L. Knauf	o, 32 Front 34 Wilming	St 258 rton St. Mus	Trinity Ave State St.; sicians' Hal	; Every Thur 3d Fri. 1; Every other	s. Wed. St.; 2d,	4th
(m)88 (m)89	Chillicothe, Ohio Crawfordsville, Ind New Haven, Conn	Cliff Mortimer	, 430 Western Ave	C. B. Madde W. V. Symn	ox, 98 Maple les, Box 82 _	Ave Tra	des and Lab	or Hall; 2d, of P. Bldg,	ith Tues. Market a	and
,,,,,,		West Haver	1	7			2-20uu011 Dt.	, 13t, 3t 1te	S.	
(m)93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Howard Roush	i, 504 1st Ave., Sta	- Arthur Czech	, 336 W. Chui	rch Ave. Fov	vler Bldg.; 1	st, 3d Fri.		
(m) 94 (m) 95 (m) 96 (i) 98	Kewanee, Ill Joplin, Mo Worcester, Mass Philadelphia, Pa	E. I. English, George Collins J. A. Lynch, J. S. Meade,	439 Division St., s, 529 Empire Ave 62 Madison St.,, 1807 Spring Garde	Jas. Rice, 62 W. S. Goo Garden St	, 852 Pine S h, 2222 Conn Madison St. Ishall, 1807	t Sch nor Ave. Lat Lat Spring 180	meider's Hal for Temple; for Temple; 7 Spring Ga	ll'; 2d, 4th F 1st, 3d Fri. 1st. 3d Mon. 1rden St.; Eve	ri. ry Tues.	
	Providence, R. I Fresno, Calif Cincinnati, Ohio			Jas. B. Kenr O. D. Finch Louis H. He	ledy, 11 Chest er, 1917 Tuol lferich, 556 Y					
(i) 102 (i) 103	Paterson, N. J Boston, Mass	Robt. Sigler,	401 Ellison St	C. Campbell L. J. T. Fennel	Wortendyke I, Scenic Tem Ave. Berke	, N. J. 359 ple, No. We lev St.	Van Houte lls Memoria	n St.; Every l Hall; Ever	Friday. y Wed.	
(1) 104	Boston, Mass	H. W. Shiver Malden, M	rs, 10 Ashland Si	., E. M. McEac Cambridge	hern, 9 Apple Mass.	ton St., Pai	ine Mem Bl	dg.; 1st, 3d	Thurs.	
	Jamestown, N. Y Grand Rapids, Mich.			e. A. E. Greiner	er, 869 Sprin , 441 Storrs &					
	Tampa, Fla	H. L. Barrs,	ł.	E .						
	Rock Island, Ill	J. C. Kurry	, 1614 28th Ave							
(i) 110 (l) 111 (l) 112	St. Paul, Minn Denver, Colo Louisville, Ky	E. L. Duffy, Chas. Groves, Wm. Casseldi	New Labor Temple 2921 Vallejo ne, 3407 W. Jeffe	B. E. Sutton Wm. Cassele son St.	es, New Labor 1, 1317 14th S line, 3407 W.	Temple 406 it 173 . Jeffer La	So. Frankl 7 Champa; bor Temple;	lin St.; 1st, 3 1st, 3d Thurs 1st, 3d Mon.	d Mon.	
(m) 119 (m) 120 (m) 122 (i) 124 (m) 125	Colo. Springs, Colo. Fort Dodge, Ia	E. E. Norman Theo. Worts, Chas. Shyroc, J. Costello, 73 A. C. Hormut Walter Costell Wm. A. Rent E. W. Kaufma D. B. Sigler,	h, 1111 So. 2nd S lo, 497 Quebec St. schler, Box 385 an, 1302 E. 41st S . 408 Labor Temp	Tom Mackey Herman Brov H. S. Broile J. W. Hiltor t. H. S. Newlt L. G. Smith E. L. Bukeu t. H. N. Taylor le W. E. Bates	ind, 506 S. 1 , 807 Maitlan ; Box 385 ir, 2921 Jacks s, 408 Labor	11thOve 1d StC. Paragram Ave. Lal Temple. Lal	or Busy Bee O. F. Hall; inters' Hall; bor Temple; on: 2nd 4t	o; 2nd, 4th S; 2nd, 4th Thu Every Tues. Every Thurs. Hall "J," 4th	un. irs. and Jeff	Ter-
	Kenosha, Wis Elyria, Ohio			1 335		O. Box Pai	rman-Americ: inters' Ha ll;	an Hall; 2nd, 2d, 4th Thur	4th Wed	ı.
	New Orleans, La			H, M. Mull						
(m) 131 (i) 133 (i) 134 (m) 135 (i) 136 (m) 137 (m) 139 (i) 140	Kalamazoo, Mich Middletown, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. La Crosse, Wis Birmingham, Ala Albany, N. Y. Elmira, N. Y. Schenectady, N. Y. Wheeling, W. Va Boston, Mass.	O. B. Brown, Ray Cullen, 1 Robt. Brooks, R. A. Hill, 6 A. H. Vickers, Leon Ireiand, Irving E. Jens H. A. Boink	201 N. West St 17 East Ave 1507 Ogden Ave 09 No. 10th St , 2015 Ave. "H" 606 3rd St sen, 715 Park Plat , 620 Smith St	J. Heinig, 3 Syl. William Theo. Strau C. M. Baker Frank Raffe Emil Moderl Chas. Dicks	es, 213 No. 18 Walikill Av 8 Walikill Av 1507 Ogd 158, 526 N. 90 17, 2212 Ensley 18, 2212 Ensley 18, 369 W. 19 19, 212 Ensley	Rose St. Care	rpenters' Hal nther Bldg.; ion Park Te Jay St.; ited Temple Madison A inters Hall, State St.;	ll; 1st, 3d Mo 1st Thurs. mple; Every 1 1st, 3d Tues; Every Fri. ve.; 3d Tues. 2d, 4th Mon. 1st, 3d Wed.	n. Churs. 3.	
		mont Bigg.) luont mag					Fri.	
(1) 146	Harrisburg, Pa Decatur, Ill			F. Gretsch,	Box 431	Cai	rpenters' Ha and. 4th Fr	ill, 260 No. i.	Water a	St.;
	Washington, D. C	ISE		1		St. S. E. 414	10th St. S.	E.; 4th Fri.		
(1)150	Waukegan, Ill	F. Wilcox, Lake Fores	19 Deerpath Ave st, Ill.	Ave., High	tter, 401 M	Ill.	Wash. St.;	1st, 3d Wed.		
(1) 151 (rr) 152 (i) 153	San Francisco, Calif. Deer Lodge, Mont South Bend, Ind	J. Hansen, 2d J. V. Steinbe Louis Shanno Michigan S	4 Ramsel St erger, Box 522 n, Room 5, 230 S t.	Geo. Flatley John Ward, Otto Dietl, Mich St.	Box 715 Room 5, 2	18 St. Car Lal 230 So. 124	rpenters' Ha bor Temple; ½ No. Main	II; Every Thu 1st, 3d Fri. St.; Every Th	rs. urs.	
(1) 154 (m) 155 (1) 156	Davenport, Ia. Okla. City, Okla Fort Worth, Texas	Wm, Thompso	on, 621 E. 12th St	R. C. Hemr R. R. Millio Chas. Funkt	onill, 3125 Br on, 21 W. 8th louses, Box 25	rady St. Ode h St Can 51 Mu	d Fellows' I rpenters' Hall sicians' Hall	Hall; 2d, 4th l; Tues. l; 1st, 3d Wed	Wed.	
(m) 158 (m) 159	Fort Worth, Texas Green Bay, Wis Madison, Wis Greenfield, Mass	W. C. Fielman	, 914 Crooks St a, 113 So. Carroll S 79 3rd St. Turn	st. A. H. Nelso	n, 1322 Ran Roscoe Roy	dall St. Ma 123. So Lei	dison Labor hor Hall: 1	Temple; 2d, 4 Temple; 2d, 4	th Thurs.	
(11) 101	Kansas City, Mo	Falls, Mass	s. . 1212 Broadway	Deerfield, Arthur I'n	Mass.	Westport Ca	rmens' Hall	; 2nd, 4th M	on.	
	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Harold V. De		Ave., Kan n-Brice McMi	sas City, Kai llan, 88 S. anceton Post	ns, Bennett 24				

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 16 4	Jersey City, N. J	Frank B. Meriam	Maxwell Bublitz, 731 Hoffman	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.
(1) 166 (1) 169 (1) 172	Fresno, Calif Newark, Ohio	J. Brown, 2714 Mariposa St T. E. Bodle, 178 No. 9th St	L. W. Larson, 323 No. First St. Charles H. Marsh, Box 95, Jack-	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. 1917 Tuolumne; 1st 2d Thurs. Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 173 (m) 175 (m) 176 (m) 177	Ottumwa, Ia	J. E. Cherry, 418 So. Schuyle J. C. Fournier, 514 Lansing St R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St	L. C. Stiles, Box 158 W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St. R. G. Worley, 104 Cagwin Ave	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
€)178	Canton, Ohio	J. Swarts, 1116 Auburn Pl. N. W. W. Fritz 721 W Lafavetta St.	Jas. Strow, 1725 14th St., S. W.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 180 (i) 181 (bo) 182	Vallejo, Calif. L'tica, N. Y.	W. A. Durnall, Home Acres	E. C. Reed, 320 Farragut Ave Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd. Geo. McLaughlin, 307 No. Frank-	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. 19 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 183 (m) 184 (m) 185 (s-mt) 186 (m) 187	Lexington, Ky	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave. Hugh Marry, 290 West 2d St Frank Lawrence, Box 32 P. E. Thompson, 70 Cherry Ave. T. A. Corby, S. W. cor. King and Fishburno Sts. O. Almvig, Labor Temple	L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St. A. F. Stilson, 1217 N. Cedar St. W. S. McCann, Box 267 W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32. E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple, 2d, 4th Mon. Fraternal Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1) 188	Charleston, S. C	T. A. Corby, S. W. cor. King and Fishburne Sts.	W. F. Schulken, 17 Poplar St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 192 (l) 193	Pawtucket, R. I Springfield, Ill.	Jas. Trainor, P. O. Box 123 W. L. Hinkle, 120 So. Glenwood	Andrew Thompson, 38 South St. F. C. Huse, 625 W. Herndon St.	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 194 (bo) 195 (l) 196 (i) 197	Shreveport, La. Milwaukee, Wis. Rockford, Ill. Bloomington, Ill.	L. T. Rogers, Box 740	H. C. Rogers, Box 740 Louis Brandes, 1237 5th St Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St L. E. Reed, 620 S. Clinton	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night. 300 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m. Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri. 308½ W. Front St.; 4th Wed.
(m) 199 (m) 200 (m) 201 (c) 202	Oskaloosa, Iowa Anaconda, Mont Connersville, Ind Boston, Mass	Thomas Roe, Box 483	J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave., W. Ed. A. Mayer, 603 E. 4th St C. A. Pearson, R. R. No. 1 John T. Danehy, 119 Evans St., Dorchester. Mass.	Trades Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Mon. I. O. F. Hall; Every Frl. Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tuce. Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 205 (m) 206 (1) 207 (m) 209	Omaha, Nebr Jackson, Mich Stockton, Calif Logansport, Ind	A. N. Murdock, 3421 Francis St. J. W. Hinton, 104 Gibson Pl.— R. Warner, P. O. Box 141.——— P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland	Frank Speed, 2761 Burt. St E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave A. S. Toland, Box 141 H. Whipple, 121 Humphrey St	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. Trades Assembly Hall; 1st Friday.
(1)210	Atlantic City, N. J	Ave. R. L. Stafford, 3 East Seeds Ave. Pleasantville, N. J.	Harry C. Holliday, 116 No. So. Carolina Ave.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(1) 212	Cincinnati, Unio	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave. W. B. Slater, 2790 Beekman St	W. H. Heppard, 39 Marshall St. Arthur Liebenrood, 1330 Walnut	148 Cordova St. W. Mon
(rr) 214 (i) 215	Chicago, Ill. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave., Arlington N. V.	J. A. Cruise, 3221 Crystal St Chas. Smith, 74 Delafield St	4122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri. Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)217 (m)218 (m)219	Trenton, N. J Sharon, Pa Ottawa, Ill	J. J. Hines, 24 Southard StA. Billig, 520 Bell Ave Joe Maishofer, 9211 W. Jackson	Jos. A. Wohlwend, 233 Academy Geo. Keetley, 447 Harrison St.— Walter C. Lindemann, 228½ W. Madian St.	Ribsam Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
		R. C. Betteridge, 265 West North St.	Geo. Embrey, 569 Marview Ave.	5 E. Buchtel Ave.; Every Mon.
	Can.	Matthew 7 Dynnen In 1 Vest		Rm 96 196 Main : From Wed
(1) 223	New Bedford, Mass	Matthew J. Brennan, Jr., 1 East Main St., Avon, Mass. Geo. Sanderson, 683 Brock Ave.	Bridgewater, Mass.	Theatre Bldg.: Mon.
			Fairhaven, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon., Norwich; 2nd
		C. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid		Tues. Westerly
(m) 227 (m) 229	Sapulpa, Okla York, Pa	Ave. Wm. Rogers. P. O. Box 981 H. W. Deardorff, 226 So. Rich- land Ave.	H. E. Broome, Box 56 Geo. Small, 454 Prospect St	Labor Hall; 1st. 3d Sun. York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m) 230 (i) 231 (m) 232 (l) 233	Victoria, B. C Sioux City, Ia Kaukauna, Wis Newark, N. J	F. Shapland, 88 Willington Ave. B. J. Gibbons, 2401 E. 8th St Geo. J. Seifert, 208 E. Tenth St	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St C. R. Price 2211 So. Cypress St. Wm. Ranguette, 207 Whitney St. H. W. Herriger, 546 Springfield	Labor Hall; Every Mon. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Corcoran Hall; 1st Tues. 262 Wash. St.; Wed.
(1) 235 (1) 236 (1) 237	Taunton, Mass Streator, Ill Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St Albert Markowitz, 306 Rush St H. A. Schmitz, 455 5th St	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St. Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St C. Beckett, 749 Pierce Ave	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs. 306 E. Main St.; 3rd Wed. Orioles' Hall: 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 239 (m) 240 (1) 241 (1) 245 (m) 246 (s) 247	Williamsport, Pa Muscatine, Iowa Ithaca, N. Y Toledo, Ohio Steubenvile, Ohio Schenectady, N. Y	Paul Williamson, Labor Temple- Chas, G. Erdman, 123 W. Front H. C. Rose, 302 Center St. William Barger, 561 Norwood Av, E. V. Anderson, P.O. Box 700 Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	F. B. Long, Labor Temple	Labor Temple: 4th Wed. Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Cor. State & Cayuga Sts.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple: Every Tues. Over Georges Restaurant; Mon. Trades Assembly Hall; 4th Tuesday.
(m) 249 (1) 250 (1) 252	Orlando, Fla San Jose, Calif Ann Arbor, Mich	C. J. Lantz, 508 N. Hughey St. S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St. Bruce Krum, 915 Dewey Ave.	W. P. Howell, Box 1267 S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St Ed. Hines 1211 White St	Labor Temple; Every Fri. Labor Temple; Main St; 2d, 4th Wed. Rock Springs Hall: 1st 3d Thurs
(m) 254	Schenectady, N. Y	I. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St S. J. Talaska, 2809 W. Santorn	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattle St.	Labor Temple; 1st. 3d Mon. Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
(m) 256 (1) 258	Pitchburg, Mass Providence, B. I	Ave. C. C. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St. W. F. Chamberlain, 36 Rhoades St., Pawtucket, R. I. P. J. Dean, Box 251	Walter Barrows, 210 Bucklin St. Pawtucket, R. I.	C. L. U. Hall, 1st, 3d Tues. 21 No. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1) 259	>aiem, Mass	r. J. Dean, Box 251	noy Canney, DOX 201	2.0 2550 St., 15t, 9tl MUII.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr) 260	Baltimore, Md		Irwin D. Hiestand, 506 Oakland	Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 262 (1) 263	Plainfield, N. J Dubuque, Iowa	Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave. Geo. Meyers, 520 Wilbur St.	Russell Hann, 1315 Murray Ave, William Koch, 2740 Elm St	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. 258 State St.; Last Sat, Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Electricians' Hall; Every Mon. 119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m) 265 (1) 266	Lincoln, Nebr.	Harry Inch, 1301 S. Ohio St.	C. R. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St	Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(c) 267 (m) 268	Newport, R. I.	H. F. Buzby, 98 Warner St.	F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St.	Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Electricians' Hall: Every Mon
(n) 271	Wichita, Kans	B. T. Wilson, 339 N. Lawrence Ave.	J. R. Cupples, Box 458	119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m) 273 (i) 275	Clinton, Iowa	Fay R. George, 209 Elm St. W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St.	R. C. Oelsen, 220 Ash St. Geo. Bonjernoor, 85 E. Isabella	Tri City File Bidg., 1st, 3rd Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Hall: 1st, 3d Tues. 1506 Market St.; Every Thurs. 136 W. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed. Red Men's Hall: 2nd, 4th Wed. Labor Trades Hall: 2d, 4th Mon. Odd Fellows Hall: 2d, 4th Tues. Eagles' Hall: 1st Wed. Eagles' Hall: 1st Wed. Eagles' Hall: Every Thurs. Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co. 1st and 3d Mon. Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 276 (1) 277	Superior, Wis Wheeling, W. Va	H. E. Tilton, 1920 Tower Ave H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio	C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave L. Ennis, 41 38th St	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. 1506 Market St.; Every Thurs.
(rr) 279 (m) 281	Grafton, W. Va Anderson, Ind	Loren Read, 322 Milton St.	Ed. Thompson. 1916 Jefferson St.	Red Men's Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(m) 285 (m) 286	New Albany, Ind.	Fred Heartel, Glenwood Pl	Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 287 (m) 288	Waterloo, Iowa	W. H. Mevis, 1203 Randolph St.	W. H. Webb, 314 Oak St L. J. Mosley, Keener Elect, Co.	Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs.
(m) 290	Bartlesville, Okia	Company. C. E. Gardner, Box 525	R F Murphy Boy 525	1st and 3d Mon.
(ii) 292 (m) 294	Minneapolis, Minn.	C. E. Gardner. Box 525. D. E. Shore, 225 So. 5th St. L. H. Mahood. Box 707. Ben A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St. John Hayward, 119 Mannering, Leroy M. Henderson, 12 So. Con- stitution St.	G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St. L. H. Mahood, Box 707	225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1) 295 (m) 296	Little Rock, Ark.	Ben A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St., John Hayward, 119 Mannering.,	F. H. Beale, 421 West 3rd St Ora A. Keith, 1659 Main St	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs. K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 297	Emporia, Kans	Leroy M. Henderson, 12 So. Con- stitution St.	Howard Pickett, 332 Constitution	412 Commercial St., every Mon.
(m) 298 (1) 300	Michigan City, Ind.	R. P. Benson, 601 Pine St Ray Andrews, 10 Holley St T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St.,	W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St. A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)301	Texarkana, Texas	T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.	T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.	Maccabees Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)302 (m)303	Martinez, Calif.	Texarkana, Ark. G. H. Armstrong, Box 574	Thos. Dealy, 108 York St.	Moose Hall; Sat. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)304	Greenville, Texas	F. W. Anderson, Box 45	E. R. Bradley, 3406 Eutopia St.	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed
(n) 305 (m) 307	Cumherland, Md	Harry C. Smith, 221 Columbia St.	John E. Resley, R. F. D. No. 1, Fred Borstel P O Boy 522	Alleghany Trades Hall; Thurs.
(m) 309	E. St. Louis, Ill.	C. A. Ripley, 222 Arcade Bldg. L. Purdy, 3754 Inverness St.	B. S. Reid, 222 Arcade Bldg	Alleghany Trades Hall; Thurs. L. O. O. M. Hall; Wednesday. 535 Collinsville Ave; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; Mon.
(rr)311	Chattanooga, Tenn	L. E. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	L. E. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	Central Labor Hall, 2nd Wed.
(m)313	Wilmington, Del	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	Salisbury, N. C. G. L. Anderson, 814 W. 7th St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri. 3rd Ave. & 8th St.; every Thurs.
(m) 320 (m) 321 (m) 322	Manitowoc, Wis LaSalle, Ill Casper, Wvo.	B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn. O. L. Anderson, 705 State St. Edw. Blaine, 9th St. Russell Thompson, 423 So. Dur-	Edw. Krainik, 1210 Huron St Earl Gapen, 655 Marquette St. F. J. Carr. 1130 So. Spruce St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple: every Monday.
		bin St. J. W. Clark, 321 Clematis Ave	Stephen L. Harmon, 306 Evernia	
(m) 325	Binghamton, N. Y.	Jas. Hastings, 35 Mitchell Ave.	St. Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y.	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(1)326	Lawrence, Mass	Jos. Hutton, 42 Forest St	E. A. McComiskey, 317 Law- rence St.	Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri.
(m)327	Pensacola, Fla	Wm. H. Davis, Box 25	E. E. Roberts, Route 1, Box 56B.	Manhattan Hotel, Cor. Garden and Boy len St.; 1st Tues.
(m) 328	Oswego, N. Y	S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St	Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St.	len St.; 1st Tues. Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri. Majestic Bldg; 1st, 3d Thurs. Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 330	Lawton, Okla.	J. B. Sanders, 209 A St Frank Schelley, 767 Morris St	R. F. Hayter, 609 Dearborn St Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues- Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1) 333	Portland, Me	G. A. Morrison, 317 Deering Ave.	M. E. Crossman, 85 Market St., Suite 33.	Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)334 (m)335	Pittsburg, Kans Springfield, Mo	S. P. Armstrong, 402 W. 7th St. F. S. Leidy, 401 E. Commercial	F. L. McVickers, 505 E. 21st St. C. B. Patterson, 401 E. Commer-	Labor Temple; Thurs. Service Elect. Co.; last Sat.
		John B. Lund, 1414 Fairchild	Ciai.	
(m)338	Denison, Texas	E. G. McGinnes, 1910 Stevens St. Jerry Gleason, 521 1-2 W. Gandy	B. W. Baldwin, 309 W. Wood-	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 339 (1) 340	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can.	St. Wm. Huarlson, 223 Noral St., S. A. H. Feeley, Labor Temple	C. Doughty, 137 W. Francis St. F. R. Merwin, 2332 Castro Way.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; Mon. Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Trades & Labor Hell; Every Fri
	('an.	J. H. Kettelake, Box 573		
4	Mobile, Ala	A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborne St.	St.	
	ł	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand	
(i)347 (m)348 (i)349	Des Moines, Ia Calgary, Alta., Can. Miami, Fla.	W. R. Burrows, Labor Temple_D. S. Brown, 515 21 Ave. N. W. H. W. Ferguson, 212 1-2 So. Miami Ave.	G. Hobbs, Labor Temple D. J. McLaughlin, 124 6th Ave. E. Geo. D. Bowes, Box 715	Labor Temple; Every Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 352 (m) 352	Lansing, Mich.	Wm. Green, 204 So. Eighth St.	R. A. Gaunt, 215 No. Walnut St.	115 1-2-117 1-2 E. Michigan Ave.; 1st &
(m) 353 (iw) 354	Toronto, Ont., C Salt Lake City, Utah	Jas. Naughton, 337 Mutual St Geo. Haglund, Box 213 C. C. Boyer 4 So. St. Mary's St.	P. Ellsworth, 307 8th Ave W. J. Giles, Box 213 Stanley R. McIntyre, 134 Wash-	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple: Wed. Granger's Hall, 2nd, last Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 358 (m) 361 (i) 364	Perth Amboy, N. J. Tonopah, Nev Rockford, Ill	Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St. C. R. Douglass, Box 217	Victor Larsen, 441 Compton Ave. L. S. Peck, Box 635	Bldg. Trades Council Rms.; 2d, 4th Wed. Musician Hall; 1st Tues. Machinists Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 367 (l) 368 (l) 369 (m) 371	Easton, Pa	J. E. Hurlbert, 612 Belmont St. J. F. Scanlon, 1715 W. Market. H. M. Rowlett, 1407 Catalpa St. B. C. Enlow, Bellevernon, Pa.	Ougo St. H. J. Stever, 722 Wolf St Wallace Simmons, 238 No. Pine E. L. Baxter, 306 West Jefferson B. C. Enlow, Bellevernon, Pa	433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; Fri. Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon. 3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st
(m)372 (m)374 (m)375	Boone, Iowa Augusta, Me.	F. D. Ridpath, 302 16th St Herbert Dowe, 4 Page St James C. Wagner, 11 E. Adams	Geo. Smith, 611 W. 5th St Herman Meigs, 45 Pearl St Wm. W. Deitz, Route No. 6	Labor Temple; Wed. Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 376 (m) 377	Princeton, Ind Lynn, Mass	K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Ave.	D. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St. F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)385	Gillespie, Ill.	W. H. Fowler, 1004 West 5th St. L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St H. B. Heeren, Gillespie. Ill	W. E. Ledwell, 25 W. 1st St Felix B. Green, 1125 Hagood Ave. C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main	Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 38 4 (rr) 38 5	Muskogee, Okla Marshall, Texas	H. C. Ellis, 431 Okmulgee Ave., N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	St., Staunton, III. H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	401 Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Fri. K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(m) 389 (m) 390	Glenn Falls, N. Y Port Arthur, Texas	Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St	B. J. Gardephe, 22 New St Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday. Fulles Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(i) 391 (m) 392 (l) 393 (i) 394 (cs) 396	Ardmore, Okla Troy, N. Y Havre, Mont. Auburn, N. Y Boston, Mass.	T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479 Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St Arthur Myshrall, 296 River St.	A. A. Holcomb, 805 B St., N. W. I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479.—Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.——Walter Aylward, 18 Ticknor St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 2nd and 4th Thurs. Havre Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed. Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 397 (m) 400	Balboa, C. Z., Pan. Asbury Park, N. J.	J. L. Dyer, Box 145 F. A. Clayton, 1020 Sewall Ave.,	G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281 David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave.,	Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d Tues. Room 32-33, Appleby Bldg., 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 402		rigon N V	W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St	96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
(1) 405	Cedar Rapids, 1a	O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St T. D. Phelps, 354 So. 11th St. West.	W. H. Jennings, 525 1st Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)408 (m)411	Missoula, Mont	J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H. Elec. Co. B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St C. G. Tyler, 108 Howland, Ave	J. H. Heydorf, 701 S. 2d St., W. Geo. J. Henry, 35 1-2 Main St., G. S. Fultun, care The Electric	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 418	Santa Barbara, Calif.	M. R. Martin, 130 West De La Guerrero St.	John Brown, 1306 Morrison Ava	613½ State St.; Mon.
(m) 416 (m) 416 (m) 417 (m) 420 (m) 420 (rr) 423 (rr) 424 (m) 426	Coffeyellie, Mans Coffeyville, Kans Pasadena, Calif. Keokuk, Ia. New Phila., Ohio Moberly, Mo. Decatur, Ill. Sioux Falls, S. D	M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St	A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St. W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St. E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll J. D. Crissel, 326 No. 7th St. J. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St. S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St. A. H. Baumgartner, 1408 S.	Moulton Electric Co., 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; Fri. 619½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Hammond Printing Co.; 1st, 3d Fri. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. 1164 E. Eldorado St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1) 427 (m) 428 (m) 429 (1) 430 (m) 431	Springfield, Ill. Bakersfield, Calif. Nashville, Tenn. Racine, Wis. Mason City, Ia.	A. F. Hughes, 1905 So. 19th St. E. J. Gartley, Box 238. F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St. Leo Skyles, 423 2nd St. N. E.	Fred Volle, 1917 No. 2nd St C. H. Rohrer, Box 238. F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland Otto Rode, 2102 Lawn St L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed, Labor Temple; Every Mon, 212½ 8th Ave., N.; Wed, Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed, Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 432	Bucyrus, Ohio	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	Frederick Bachr, 1112 E. Warren	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1) 439	Akton, Onto		W. U. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4,	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 440 (rr) 441 (m) 442	Riverside, Calif Spokane, Wash Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can.	V. W. Dundas, 293 Locust St Ed. Thomas, Pendelton Hotel J. T. Keith, Box 72	J. A. King, 262 Bandini St	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 444 (l) 445 (m) 446 (m) 447 (m) 449	Montgomery, Ala Ponca City, Okla Battle Creek, Mich Monroe, La Sandusky, Ohio Pocatello, Idaho	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082 C. E. Balcer F. Jachnke 420 Maple St. J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St. J. H. Guymon, Box 196.	Jasper E. Cobb, 1022 S. 4th St J. H. Scott, R. F. D. 10. Box 51a J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St Welby Weidman, 1416 Lindsley J. H. Guymon, Box 196	Labor Temple; Tues. Brothers Homes; Alternate Fri. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(10) 459	Gloucester, N. J.	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J. M. B. Parks, P. O. Box 793 W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave. Highland Park		TALL TO THE TALL OF THE
(m) 456 (i) 457	New Brunswick, N. J. Altoona, Pa.	W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park. H. I. Linderliter, Box 457	Julius Kampf, 62 Richardson St. J. C. Hoover, Box 457	150 Neilson St.; 2d, 4th Fri. B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon.
		H. I. Linderliter, Box 457		
(1) 461 (rr) 462 (rr) 463	Aurora, 11l. Waycross, Ga. Springfield, Mo	Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway M. Rupert, 1345 Frisco Ave	J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St	Lahor Temple: 1st & 3d Wed. Lahor Hall: 1st, 3d Mon. Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.

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L, U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. A	ID ADDRESS	FIN. SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 465	San Diego, Calif	C. H. Morris, 19	21 "E" St	Robert Benne National Ci	tt, 221	E. 4th St.,	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 466	Charleston, W. Va	C. A. Reilly, Ros South Hills, C	harleston.	B. Morgan,	405 Of	io Ave	Masonic Temple; Fri.
(m) 467 (rr) 468	Miami, Ariz Van Nest, N. Y	E C Duck Des	. E01	Emil B. Mor Edw. Slevin,	f, P. C 2436	Lyvere St.,	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. 412 E. 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(1) 470	Haverhill, Mass	Ave., Bronx, I Irwin Moore, 450	Main St	John W. Per Bradford, M	гу, ээ	Pleasant St.,	4th Thurs. Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 471	Millinocket, Me Terre Haute, Ind	Jos. Nickless, Bo	x 6 2617 Fenwood	Jos Nickless, W. O. Partr	Box 6.	621 Fenwood	Rush Block; 1st Fri. K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		Ave.		Ave.			Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 475	Kingston, N. Y		, Jr., 184 No.	Michael Gall	agher,	37 Gross St.	City Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 476	Saginaw, Mich	Maure St. B. W. Allen, C 121½ So. Fran	arpenter's Hall,	I. McCoy, Ca	rpenter'	s Hall, 121½	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
	San Bernardine, C	J. Wilson, 737 C					Over San Bernardino Valley Bank; every Thurs.
(i) 479 (i) 481	Beaumont, Texas Indianapolis, Ind	Frank T. Johnson C. Westenhofer,	1. Box 932	C. A. Weber Charles Brun	Box	932 W. Pearl St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues. 41 West Pearl St.; Wed.
(m) 482 (1) 483 (i) 485	Tacoma, Wash Rock Island. Ill	R. L. Thompson, M. G. Welch, 1	P. O. Box 53 719 7th St	H. E Durant	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	So Park Ave.	Labor Hall; Tues. 1117½ Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon. Industrial Home Ridg. 1st, 2d Well
(rr) 487 (m) 488	Hannibal, Mo Bridgeport, Conn	W. T. McCarty, Harold F. McCa	313 Bird Strthy, 1408 Main	Chas. Fager Chas. Kelly,	strom, 350 C	201 S. 8th onn. Ave	Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri. Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1) 490 (1) 492	Montreal, Que., C	Golden Freeman,	Inspector St 1028 Dover St	Lee Allyn, 5 Chas. Hadgk Verdun.	38 S. iss, 458	Sycamore St. Rielle Ave.,	41 West Pearl St.; Wed. Labor Hall; Tues. 1117½ Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon. Industrial Home Bidg.; 1st, 3d Fri. Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri. Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon. 417 Ontario St. E.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1) 493	Johnstown, Pa.	Thos Byars 330	Welnut St	Jas. Fetterms Chas. Hanse	n, 472 n. 802	Edith Ave	Franklin Bldg.; Tues. Electrical Workers' Hall; Frl.
	Plainfield, N. J	L. M. Higgins,	Lock Box 524,	Thomas Tull	. wis. ey, 118	North Ave.,	
499	Jonquieres & Keno-	Dunellen, N. W. Parent, 38	To Dointe St	Plainfield, W. Parent, Kenogami	20 T.a	Pointe St.,	St. Dominique St. 2d, 4th Wed.
(1)500 (m)501	San Antonio, Texas. Yonkers, N. Y	H. Wildberger,	16 Pacific Ave 119 S. High St.	C. F. Towns Henry Stron,	end, 13 15 Fe	16 Ave., "B" ernbrook Ave.,	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs. Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri.
(f) 503	Boston, Mass	Geo. Mooney. 2	76 Bunker Hill	R. Catolain,	13 An	derson St	995 Wash St · 2d 4th Fri
							Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)506 (m)508	Chicago Ht's, Ill Savannah, Ga Galveston Texas	J. T. Hill, 238	043 Aberdeen St. Drayton St	C. B. Jones,	1, 204 N 329 B 1501 16	W, 14th St arnard St th St	Moose Hall; 1st Mon, DeKalb Hall; Every Thurs.
(rr)511 (m)513	Topeka, Kans Charlottesville, Va	Chas. G. Sheetz, P. C. Crenshaw,	2015 Lincoln St. 411 4th St. N. E.	G. D. Stitt, J. B. Nuss,	313 Lal Box 28	te St	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs. Nat'l. Bank Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(f) 514 (m) 515	Detroit, Mich Newport News, Va	Fred Robbins, M. E. Brinson,	Ianistigne Ave 26 Newport News	G. A. Hall, C. B. Dresser	266 Ec Willo	imund Place. w St., Hamp-	Moose Hall; 1st Mon, DeKalb Hall; Every Thurs. Ave. C; 1st and 3d Thurs. 418 Kansas Ave.; 1st. 3d Thurs. Nat'l. Bank Bldg.; 1st. 3d Fri. 55 Adelatde; Every Fri. Greble Hall, Hampton, 1st. 3d Tues.
(m)517 (m)518	Astoria, Oreg Meridian, Miss	H. W. Dahlgren, W. R. McGee, 1	75 W. Exchange 101 25th Ave	John S. And W. R. McGe	erson, I e, 1101	P. O. Box 113, 25th Ave	Carpenter Hall, 1st, 3d Wed. Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; 1st Wed. 625 8th Ave.; 2d, last Mon. Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)520 (m)521	Austin, Texas	R. E. Pfaeflin, F. Lofgren, Box	1104	Wm. H. Boo Andy Hormu	th, Bo	P. O. Box 588 x 1005	Labor Temple; 1st Wed. 625 8th Ave.; 2d, last Mon.
(i) 522	Watsonville, Calif	Geo. A. Dethlefse	n. 210 E. 5th St.,	Andover, 1 Geo. A. Det	lass. hlefsen	, 210 E. 5th	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m) 527 (rr) 528	Galveston, Texas Milwaukee, Wis	F. L. Wilson, 2 Joe Schimmels,	107½ Ave. "E". 1912 Franklin St.	Joe Carlin, 4 Jas. Hagerm	1014 Av	e. "Eye" Linus St	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri. 309½ Tremont; 2d. 4th Fri. 3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs. Trades Assembly Hall; Wed.
(m) 532 (rr) 533	Billings, Mont	F. F. Kember, 10	17 No. 33ra 51	W. T. Gates W. H. Koch	. Box 1, 2625	W. 1st St.,	Carpenters' Hall; 2d & 4th Thurs. Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 535 (i) 536	Evansville, Ind	James Robinson.	1310 Harriett St.	Roy Judd, 1	209 No.	Rowley St	Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Fri. 258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat. Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
	Danville, Ill Port Huron, Mich	T. B. Sheppard,	129 No. Frank-				Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Tues. Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1) 540	Canton, Ohio	Place.	122 Glenn Place	J. McMurray	, 911 3	rd St., S. W.	Best Hall; Every Tues.
544	Hornell, N. Y	N. W. George Wandell,	59 John St	L. W. Fritz	80 Be	nnett St	Machinists' Hall; every Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; Thurs. 592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 552 (e) 556	Lewistown, Mont Walla Walla, Wash_	A La Douceur	Box 741	J. G. Dixon F. C. Donale	, Box	653	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)557 (m)558	Minot, N. Dak Florence, Ala	Chas. Stevens, B. T. J. Parnell,	ox 503 123 Meridian St.	Chas. Stevens	s, Box son, Bo	503 x 353	Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)560 (rr)561	Pasadena, Calif Montreal, Que., Can	E. L. Shrader, 3 L. A. McEwan, ton St., Verdu	90 Crosby St 1121 B. Welling-	A. L. Tat Montreal,	lor, I No.	orrain Ave.,	592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)561	Marion, Ind	C. H. Townsend	452 No. Wash-	C. H. Towns	send, 4	52 No. Wash-	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
	Richmond, Ind Roanoke, Va	Harold Salters,					T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 584	Portland. Me	M. M. McKer	nautord, va	lem, Va.	Smith,	15 Elm St.	514 Congress St.; Every Monday.
(1) 56	Montreal, Que., Can	Woodfords, M. E. Remillard,	aine. '09 Henri Julien	So., Portl F. Grifford.	and, M	Iaine. ntario St., E.	514 Congress St.; Every Monday. 417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(111/01)	Tucson, Ann	O TO TO SHARE	14		-,		1
(m) 571 (i) 572	McGill, Nevada Regina, Sask., Can.	John Phillips, B Jas. R. Peacock	ox 243 2240 Pasqua	G. E. Wickb W. J. Willis,	erg, Bo 1047 I	x 927 Ritallack St	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon. Trades Hall, Osler St.; 3rd Wed.

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L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 573 (m) 574 (m) 575 (i) 578	Warren, O Bremetton, Wash Portsmouth, Ohio Hackensack, N. J	W. P. Barto, West Market St G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St Gordon Werman, 1327 Center St. Geo. Renz, 259 Green Ave., Lyn- hurst, N. J.	Forrest Smith, 25 Main St	Bldg. Trades Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri. Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Tues. Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
		W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave. Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave., Morris Plains	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave. Chas. W. Case, 25 Speedwell	
(1)588	El Paso, Texas	W. Stevenson, Labor Temple	I. J Reynolds 1126 E San An-	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
		S. D. Griffing, 2812 E. 3rd St. Route No. 7.		
(1)585 (1)587 (1)588 (1)590 (1)591 (f)592	El Paso, Texas Pottsville, Pa Lowell, Mass New London, Conn. Stockton, Calif Kansas City, Mo	Chas. Murphy. Box 1316 John Bithelser, 200 Peacock St. Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St. W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St. C. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar. W. A. Mills, 720 Troost St.	Claud Blair, Box 1316. Ira J. Hassler, 508 Fairview St. Adam F. Silk, 60 Ellis Ave F. C. Rathburn, 32 Cutler St W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter E. G. Hagstrom, 1219 West 41st	Labor Hall; Every Fri. Centre and Arch St.; 1st. 3d Tues. I. O. O. F. Bidg.; Every Friday. Machinist Hall; 1st. 3d Mon. 216 E. Market; Mon. Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1) 595 (1) 596 (m) 599	Santa Rosa, Calif. Oakland, Calif. Clarksburg, W. Va. Iowa City, Ia.	Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canadway St. Walter Stracke, Box 437 Gene Gaillac, Hotel Royal C. H. Baltzley, 602 Moore St F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St., Trbana. Ill.	Rex Harris, Box 437 L. E. Pollard, 1635 92nd Ave D. M. Resslar, 99 Denham St G. F. Ramsey, 624 S. Lucas St	W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Germania Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri. 1918 Grove St.; Every Wed. Robinson Bidg.; Thurs. Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(m) 602 (m) 603 (rr) 608 (1) 609 (m) 610 (m) 611 (1) 613 (1) 614 (m) 617	Amarillo, Texas Kittanning, Pa. Fort Wayne, Ind. Spokane, Wash. Marshalltown, Ia. Albuquerque, N. M. Atlanta, Ga. San Rafael, Calif. San Mateo, Calif.	M. C. Apel, 805 Buchanan St. M. W. McKeen, Ridge Ave. O. Miller, 1011 Erie St. Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St. Wm. Shephard, General Delivery. J. A. Beaumont, 112 Trinity Ave. George Le Caus R. Midgley, Meulo Park, Calif.	S. V. Hopper. 2000 Taylor St. E. McCafferty. 538 Fair St. O. L. Markey, 1045 Delaware Ave. E. Christosh. Box 1777. Jas. H. Johnson. 311 So. 5th St. W. E. Bueche. Box 244. W. P. Welf. 550 Central Ave. H. E. Smith. 224 H. St. Midgley, 811 Guinda St.	Room 209, Labor Hall; 3d Frl. I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Carpenters' Hall; last Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st Sun. Paluters Hall, 1st Wed. Labor Temple; Fri. Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 619 (m) 620	Hot Springs, Ark Sheboygan, Wis	D. J. Peel, Herald AveT. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland	Palo Alto, Calif. J. L. Davis, 325 Laurel St Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7th St	742½ Central Ave.: 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s) 622 (i) 623 (i) 625 (m) 627 (rr) 628 (m) 629	Lynn, Mass	Ave Jas. Sherman, Box 248 J Dougherty, Box 141 W, Donnelly, 7 Annandale St Lester Kress, 323 7th St Harry Ringler, 1022 W, 3d St Walter H. Stratton, 79 Fleet St.	Chas. D. Keaverey, Box 248 A. A. Sundberg, Box 141 W. Donuelly, 7 Annandale St C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St A. Ainsworth, 2202 W. 6th St R. Robinson, Sunny Brae. West	767a Western Ave., 2d, 4th Mon. Cooks' & Watters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues. 7 Annandale St.; 1st Frl. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
(m) 630 (i) 631 (i) 635 (l) 636 (p) 638 (rr) 641	Lethbridge, Alta., C. Newburgh, N. Y. Davenport, Iowa. Toronto, Ont., Can. Centralia, Ill. Silvis, Ill.	Leo Wadden, Box 474 Fred Scott, R.F.D. No. 1, 5th Ave. A. Anderson, 115 West 8th St. M. Beatty, 607 Craig Ave. C. A. Rushland, Box 186, Water-town, III.	Leo. Wadden, P. O. Box 474 Geo. G. Griswold, 63 Lander St. L. P. Crecelius, 1927 College Ave. J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave E. Adams 609 W. 6th St., 85 F. D. Miller Room 206 Kneberg	4th St., S.; Last Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. 121 West 3rd St.; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs. Miners' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed. Bullding Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)646	Sheridan Wyo	C. E. Luce. Big Horn. Wvo	Leo B Onever 15 No Sheri-	Labor Temple: 1st 3d Fri
			35 D.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Tophorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Union Headquarters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
		Herbert F. Schulz, 1013 No. Montana Ave.		
(1) 655 (c) 659 (1) 660 (m) 661 (rr) 663	Waterbury, Conn Dunkirk, N. Y Waterbury, Conn Hutchinson, Kans Boston, Mass	Vin. Rabin. 18 Sycamore Bane Chas. Costantino, 330 Deer St Martin O'Rourke, 401 Cooke St C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th Walt H. Chandler, Bor 21, N. Billerica, Mass. Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson	E. B. Chapin, Box 1125. Chas, Costantino, 330 Deer St. Edw. Conlon, 501 Wilson St. A. B. Rutledge, 113 N. Monroe C. S. Sevrens, 54 Elm St., Woburn, Mass,	127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Machinists' Hall; 4th Sun., 2.30 p. m. Building Trades Hall; Every Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
	New York, N. Y	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I. Will Tompkins, 2107 2nd Ave Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I.	Labor Lyceum, 1st, 3rd Sat.
(m) 668	Latayette, Inc	110m; —	Tid. Fredricks, als S. Dansburg,	Labor Temple, 1st, 3d Atom.
(i) 669 (m) 670	Springfield, Ohio Fargo, N. Dak	Sam Wright, 113 Western Ave., S. E. E. Pettit, Fargo Plumbing & Heating Co.	S. B. Frankosky, 719 10th St. Sc.	Labor Temple; Every Fri, Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(m) 672 (m) 675	Grand Forks, N. Dak. Elizabeth, N. J	Ed. Lane, 309 Euclid Ave S. J. Martin, 481 Aldene St., Roselle, N. J.	R. L. Joiner, 407 Cherry St R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Tues. Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun. Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs. Masonic Temple. Cristobal; 1st Tues. Gatun Hall; 3d Tues.
(m) 677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	F. W. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal, C. Z. Alex Hunter, 603 2d Ave	S. B. Jones, Box 145, Gatun, C Z., Panama.	Masonic Temple, Cristobal; 1st Tues. Gatun Hall: 3d Tues.
(m)680	Fond du Lac, Wis	W. J. Mueller, 453 N. Park Ave.		Gatun Hall; 3d Tues. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
			H. F. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan St.	
(m) 684 (rr) 685 (m) 686 (m) 688 (i) 691	Modesto, Calif. Bloomington, Ill. Hazleton, Pa. Mansfield, Ohio Glendale, Calif.	E. Palmer, 402 Virginia Ave., E. Moore, 705 N. Mason	N. A. Lambert, 1005 6th St Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham Howard Snyder, 561 W. 9th St. Glenn B. Leonard, 114 So. Foster H. M. Griggs, 1542 E. Park Ave., Fayle Role City, Califf	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. 9 East Mine St.; 2d, 4th Fri. Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. 111 No. Maryland Ave.; Monday. 223 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)694	Youngstown, Ohio	C. H. Gardner, 29 Poplar St., Youngstown, Ohio,	Frank Hamilton, 113 Franklin Ave., Niles, Ohio.	223 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 695 (i) 696 (i) 697	Albany, N. Y	Ben Bradford, 1333 So. 17th St. G. W. Colony, 38 Clinton Ave H. D. Hedden, 995 Hyslop Pl., Hammond, Ind. C. W. Wykoff, Box 1340	E. Holman, 2521 Messani St.————————————————————————————————————	Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Fri. Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Hamm'd Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(M) 0901		U 113mum, DUA 1010	TT. AL. SUMMOWN, DOX 101Vacant	Attended to the state of the st

		DEC 050 AND 1000500	FIN OFO AND ADDRESS	MECTING DIAGE AND DATE
L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 701 (m) 702	Hinsdale, Ill Marion, Ill	Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill Neal Campbell, 409 Buchanan St.	B. W. Langkafel, Hinsdale, Ill. E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W	Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri. Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun.
			Frankiori, 111.	Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1)704 (m)706	Dubuque, Ia Monmouth, Ill	S. B. Disch, E. Dubuque, Ill Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit	Henry Gobell, 2117 N. Main St. Jas. E. Ward, 733 E. 11th Ave.	7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
		Ave. Robert Beebe, Grant St. South, Hadley Falls, Mass.		
(m)710 (m)711 (i)712	Northampton, Mass. Long Beach, Calif New Brighton, Pa	E. Zuyewski, 37 Grant Ave. W. H. Meyers, Box 207. Chas. H. May, Box 234, West Bridgewater, Pa.	Chas. H. May, P. O. Box 234,	1st National Bank; 1st, 2d Tues. 227 1-4 East First; Every Wed. Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
		A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave.,		
(p) 715 (i) 716 (s) 717	Kincaid, Ill. Houston, Texas Boston, Mass.	Roy Hawkins, Taylorville, Ill I. T. Saunders, 1620 Maud St D. Butori	Oscar Simon, Box 401 E. Wood, 4204 Washington Ave. Jas. J. Tierney, 92 Wenham St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Temple; Every Thurs. 987 Wash St.; 1st 3d Tues.
(i) 719 (rr) 720	Manchester, N. H Camden, N. J	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St. E. Sontgen, 416 Royden St	F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47, Palmyra, N. J.	895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed. 718 So. Fifth St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 722 (1) 723 (i) 725 (m) 729	Cortland, N. Y Fort Wayne, Ind Terre Haute, Ind Punxsutawney, Pa	Chester Lewis, 84 West Main St. Harry Lotz, 1724 West 3rd St. P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8tn St. Dwight Adams, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 10	Leon Witty, 58 Elm St	Whitney Blk.; 3d Monday. Painters' Hall; Every Fri. C. L. U. Hall; 1st. 3d Mon. I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 731 (rr) 732 (rr) 733 (m) 734	Int. Falls, Minn Portsmouth, Va Altoona, Pa Norfolk, Va	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St L. Ziegenhaim, 424 Nelson St O. R. McConahy, Station No. 13 Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St. J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave. Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave. J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	City Hall; 1st Tues. Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed. C. L. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Mosse Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 735 (m) 738 (rr) 741 (rr) 742	Burlington, Ia Orange, Texas Scranton, Pa New York, N. Y	R. J. O'Keefe, 372 13th Ave., As-	R. E. Pierce, 1207 S. 4th St E. L. Spaugh, Box 204 W. D. Jackson, 529 Pleasant Ave. V. J. La Noce, 88 St. Nicholas Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri. Kleefield's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 748 (rr) 744	Reading, Pa New York, N. Y	toria, L. I. Leon Bush, 223 Moss St. J. J. O'Neil, 91 Monroe St., Win- field, L. I.	Walter Diehl, 224 No. Front St. Walter Gleason, 212 W. 17th St.	Reed and Court Sts.; Mon. Arcanum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs.
	1	J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	To .	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 751 (rr) 752	Little Falls, N. Y Jersey City, N. J	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St. Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.	Geo. Weierich, 29 Sterling St.,	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. 2949 Boulevard St.; 1st, 3d Mon. Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
		1 14. 1.	1 Ave.	
		Weston W Va	Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Hepzibah, W Va. H. Manley, 94 Fairmont, Ave.	1
(rr)757	Joliet, Ill	Wm. Henke, Box 536, Rivesville, W. Va. Fred Nichols, No. Raynor Ave.	H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet	Alpine Hall; 1st Wednesday.
	1	4	I St.	
(m) 762 (1) 763	Ashtabula, Ohio Omaha, Nebr	Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St. Geo. Vian, 77 Main St. C. L. Gustafson, 2202½ S. 16th St.	C. J. Clark, 44½ Madison R. P. Morris, 1840 Sherman Ave.	Kritz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. Labor Temple; every Wed.
(m) 767 (m) 767 (m) 768	Visalia, Calif. Helper, Utah Morgantown, W. Va.	J. B. Peterson, 3910 High St.—F. L. Esting, Box 896————————————————————————————————————	H. J. McGan, 926 Bannock St. E. B. Hofma, Box 423 O. A. Brown, 447 Cobun Ave. H. Beardsley 529 24 St.	1737 Champa St.; 2d & 4th Wed. Lahor Temple; Wed. City Hall; 1st, 3d Sun. Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
	Į.		R. R. O'Sullivan, 41 Herschel St. R. J. Lindsay, 3207 Washington	98 Weybossett St.: 2d, 4th Wed.
			R. G. Koon, Route No. 6 F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood	West Main St.; every Monday. 233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 786	St. Augustine. Fla	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broad-	W. L. Wiler, 19 Rhode Ave.	30 Grove Ave.: Last Wednesday.
(rr) 79 3 (rr) 794	Chicago, Ill.	way. H. D. Parker, 351 E. 54th St J. F. Corrigan, 7024 S. Troop St.	L. La Point, 4504 So. Wells St. L. W. Schraag, 6549 So. Honore St.	5436 Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 795	Chicago, Ill	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	Colonial Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 798 (rr) 797	Aurora, Ill Chicago, Ill	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. San-	E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave	Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon. Hopkins Hall; 4th Tues.
(rr) 79 8	Chicago, Ill.	gamon St. Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St.	M. Rowe, 1516 So. 58th Ave.,	Central Park Hall; 3d Wed.
(rr)801	Grand Rapids, Mich	Chas. Willoughby, 1252 Terrace	M. L. Finn, 159 Carrier St. N. E.	Campan Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
	Can.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St., West Moose Jaw Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave	West Moose Jaw.	
(rr)80 5	Sedalia, Mo	J. J. Comer, 609 S. Lafayette	Ave. Jos. Latham, 1406 So. Missourt E. H. Masters, City Market	Labor Temple: 1st. 3d Wed.
		R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No E. S. Voiles, P. O. Box 383	House	
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L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC, AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)81 2	Little Bock, Ark	J. J. Tolliver, care Home Electric Co., 311 Main St., No Little Rock, Ark.	R. N. Pedrick, 817 Olive St., No. Little Rock, Ark.	Strike Hdqts.; Every Thurs.
		James L. Maxwell, P. O. Box 374 Wm. C. Armstrong, 2152 Crotons	James L. Maxwell, Box 374 C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave	
	San Bernardino,	C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland Russell B. Lebau, 424 North St. J. L. Morris, 606 So. Randolph, John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Wilson St. Champaign, Ill.	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Sat. 822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Gunther Bidg.; 4th Wed. Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs. Labor Temple; Every Fri.
	Trenton, Mo.	Richard D. Ridgway, 112 W. 7th	B. D. Paris, 808 Halliburton St.	Miners' Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr)838 (rr)839 (i) 840 (l) 841 (rr)842	Meridian, Miss Jersey Shore, Pa Geneva, N. Y Topeka, Kans Utica, N. Y	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave C. E. Bassett, 401 Oak St Walt W. Hosking, 209 Pulteney, R. D. Collins, 712 West First St. E. Martz, 28 Foster St., Whites-	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Exchange St.; Alternate Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(rr) 849 (m) 853	Syracuse, N. Y Brewster, Ohio	Leo Hosley, Manhatten Hotel	C. A. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago, Ill. D. E. Passage, 1243 Park St. G. Mathais, Box 1	Carmen's Hall: 2d & 4th Tues. Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.
(rr) 857	DuBois, Pa	Harry M. Allen, 218 W. DuBois	R. L. Truxal, 12 Third St	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Oriole Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 858 (rr) 860	Long Island City, N. Y.	S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York.	F. P. Owens, 324 High St. Wm. H. Rohrssen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y. J. E. Ross, 25 Ogram St. Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Kleefield's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
4	Jersey CHTV N. J	IV. Schiinck. 112 Diamond Bridge	FOW. MCKeon, 77 West 5th St.	HAWKOR Hall: 3d Thurs
(rr) 865 (rr) 867	Baltimore, Md Detroit, Mich	W. S. Peregoy, 1810 Division St. Dave McNorgan, 4550 Vancouver Ave.	Bayonne, N. J. Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall Wm. Hamilton, 5017 Florida Ave.	Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed. 25 Aldaled Ave.; 1st Thurs.
(5), 000		A. Wehl, 2923 Orleans St	Jos. Heier, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave.	
000	Can		M. J. Smith, Box 114	
				Alleghany Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)87 3 (m)87 4	Zanesville, Ohio	Robert Clossman, 73 Warwick Ave.	Herbert Lyons, 211 E. Jefferson H. Winkelman, 1215 Wheeling, Ave.	Labor Temple: 1-2-3-4 Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1)875	Washington, Pa	Francis B. Enoch, 740 W. Chest- nut St.	Wm. H. Tarr, 78 Tyler Ave	Plumbers' Hall, 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)884	Cieburne, Texas	G. 11. Miner, 000 C. 1000Minoria	G. F. Schenck, 709 Opelousas Av. W. G. Howell, P. O. Box 448, Breckenridge, Texas.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
	Cincuso, 111. 1211111	Julius Mickow, 427 Hein Place Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave.,	D. W. Perry, 447 No. Cicero Ave. Geo. Wicklem, 2921 18th Ave., S.	N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues.
	Manuel Police, Manuel P	So.		1
(m)891 (m)892 (rr)894 (m)897	Mankato, Minn Port Jervis, N. Y Niagara Falls, Ont.,	Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St Henry Ganthier, 517 Elm St O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave	Amos Kent 1308 Blaine Ave Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St J. R. Hennessey, 224 James Ave Louis Kudle, 8 Catherine St Leo Ryan, 82 Wilmott St	Lator Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. State Bank; 1st Thursday. Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 902 (m) 904 (m) 905 (m) 910 (rr) 912	St. Paul, Minn Fort Scott, Kans Ranger, Texas Watertown, N. Y Collinwood, Ohio	R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471 Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St. F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St.,	C. J. McGlogan, 400 Dakota Bldg. O. Lee Talbott, 116 E. Wall St. Fred Hughes, Box 1202, Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave., S. W. Cleveland	New Labor Temple; 1st Tues. Redman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Carpenters' Hall; Wed. Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)914 (m)915	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	J. Calder	R. L. Bittle, Box 760	dalpenters Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. 44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
- 1	T I	Sta.	Duc.	
	-		D. B. Van Meter, 411 W. 16th St. T. H. Peters, 221 1st St	
(m)921 (rr)924 930	Two Harbors, Minn Wheeling, W. Va Central City, Ky	G. Gustafson, Box 132	B. H. Bailey, 528 8th Ave. G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio. C. H. Martin, P. O. Box 131.	City Hall; 2d Thurs. 1515 Market St.: 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)931	Lake Charles, La	924 Ryan St.	1. A. Brown, 105 Ryan St.	Kineau Bidg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
- 1			Victor V. Parr, 709 E. Cherokee St. E. C. Murray, 11 So Mulberry	
(rr) 938	Sacramento, Calif	So. Richmond, Va. E. B. Normington, 9171/2 16th	E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St. J. C. Kendall, 3159 "C" St N. C. Fowler, Box 505 R. Wilbourne, 762 No. 72nd St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)944	1	Ave.		
			Mich	308 So. Saginaw St.; Every Thurs.
(m) 953 1 (m) 956 1 (rr) 958 ((m) 960 1	Eau Claire, Wisc	Percy Goulette, 317 E. Madison C. T. Nelder. V. E. Lewis, Big Flats, N. Y. C. C. Robinson, Box 365	Wm. Foster, 742 N. Barstow St. R. L. Huebner Harvey Loumbury, 99 Perry Ave. L. L. Warren, 428 So. "H" St.	LEUDY TEMPIE; 18t, 3d Fri. Community Hall; 1st Mon. Hermitage Hall; 1st, 4th Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr) 962 (m) 963	Readville, Mass Kankakee, Ill	Harry A. Shekey, 291 So. Chi	David P. Healey, 555 East 6th St., So. Boston, Mass. Earl Harper, 907 S. Osborne Ave.	Dudley Opera House, Roxbury Mass.; 1st Monday. Labor Hall; last Wed.
(rr) 972 (1) 973	Marietta, Ohio South Bend, Ind	Stanley Carroll, 426 Maple St Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne	Chas. Davis, 449 Mapie St Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st Wed. 613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 974 (rr) 975 (rr) 976 (m) 978 (rr) 986 (m) 991 (m) 995 (m) 998	Carinville, Ill	Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St. E. H. Yolton, 1310 Front St Ralph Waggoner, 628 Liberty St. V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca Pl A. E. Krelsehmann, 345 W. 1st M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave	Ave. W. E. Boun, 624 N. Charles St. M. F. Harris, 1307 West 40th St. C. E. Miller, 3133 Cherokee St. Elmer D. Sellers, 600 Baldwin St. Wm. Moffat, 824 Cedar St. Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia E. J. Bourg, General Delivery. M. Beyelor, Gen. Del., Degolia,	Bldg. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Heady Hall; 2d, 4th Tuee. N. Y. C. Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Trades Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)997 (m)998	Shawnee, Okla Greensboro, N. C	D. E. Barbee, 1001 Hobson St., H. H. Thornton, 614 Julian St., James Duncan, 2104 E. First St.	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532 W. E. Sigmon, 335 W. Bragg St.	Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. B. R. T. Hall; Friday.
(rr) 1008	Sausalito, Calif	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 142. E. U. Bloompot. 900 Charlotte	E. C. Alexender, 18 Clorinda Ave., San Hafael, Calif. J. E. Johnson, 211 Easton Ave	Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d,
	Superior Wie	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166_ Howard House, 151 Grant St Paul Johanning, 1923 5th St.,	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166 Owen D. Farr, 164 Morgantown Paul Johanning, 1923 5th St.,	Trade Labor Hall; 2nd Tues. Fraternal Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues. 307 So. Market Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 1024	Pittsburgh, Pa	E. A. Fisher, P. O. Box 547, Hazelwood Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa		Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1) 1029	Woonsocket, R. I	Wm. Grady, 405 Winter St.	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St R. J. Wurfel, 3541 Cottage Grove	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday.
(mt) 1031	Manchester, N. H	Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumber- land St.	Ave. Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(1) 1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	D. J. Pierce, Harris St A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne	H. F. Strobel, 1008 Pigeon St J. S. McDonald, 165 James St	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
		Claude Whitlock Dexter D. Young, 383 Woodland	A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St. Geo. B. Page, Box 552 H. G. Densmore, 3225 Cottage Ave.	
(LL) 1000	NOTIOIR, Va	Albert Bennett, 403 So. 7th St. Ross Perry, 320 W. 9th St. Geo, J. Lanphere, 116 E. Bond. A. C. Little. J. O. Welsher, Gen. Dellvery.	C. W. Davis, 20½ Hone Ave J. R. Warden, 1749 Clay St L. C. Arnold, 409 E. Elm St L. E. Graves, 720 S. G. St F. H. Fountain, Box 459 Roy Woodruff, 217 Brighton St. T. P. Epperson, 105 Chesapeake St. Ocean Visury St.	
			Carlton G. Eastabrook, 417 Grand	
(m) 1072	Monterey, Calif	G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	J. Belvail, Carmel, Calif.	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
				Labor Temple; 1st Wed. Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri. Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1) 1101	Oil City, Pa Anaheim, Calif	Geo. L. Stephenson, 140 Princeton	Armur Gowdy, Box 255	
		Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest Ave.		Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 1108 (m) 1110 (m) 1116 (rr) 1118 (rr) 1121 (m) 1122	Garrett, Ind. Livermore Falls, Me. Kingsport, Tenn. Quebec, Can. Olean, N. Y. Lufkin, Texas	zerne, Fa. W. J. Dreher, 403 So. Caven St. Frank Scudder, Box 273 J. D. McCrary, 399 Sullivan St. Wm. B. Walsh, 5 St. Joachiam C. Feltenberger, 214½ W. State, M. L. Hand, P. O. Box, 303	Wm. Lynne, 21 Tripp St., Forty Fort, Pa., Kingston P. O. Edw. Huber, 119 No. Franklin St. Norman Baraby, Box 285 J. D. McCrary, 390 Sullivan St. Alex Gilbert, 130½ Artillery St Chas W. Rose, 137 No. 15th St. M. L. Hand, P. O. Box 303 J. I. Balsley, 404 E. Crawford Ave.	Federation Hall; 2d Fri. Union Hall; 3rd Wed. Nelms Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. 272 Desfosses St.; 3d Mon. Federation Hall; 1st, 3rd Fri. I. O. F. F. Hall; 2d Sat. City Hall; 1st Fri.
(m) 1131 (rr) 1134 (m) 1135 (to) 1138 (m) 1139 (i) 1141 (m) 1142 (j) 1144	Bloomington, Ind	Hugh Morrison, 601 West 5th St. Carl Kelly	Ave. Glen Marshall, 223 East 1st St. Frank Dougherty, Box 953 N. C. Crispe, 4645 Wash. Ave C. L. Smith, 67 McGill St S. D. Pedigo, Box Sil W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St W. L. Massey, Box 1457	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Mon. Labor Temple; 2d Tues. Labor Temple; 1st Tues. Security Else. Shop; Tues. Woolworth Bidg.; Thursday. 1222 St. Paul St.; Last Fri. United Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. Union Hall; 2d or 3d Wed. Cooks and Waiters Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 1145 (m) 1147 (m) 1151	Henryetta, Okla Wis. Rapids, Wis Corsicana, Texas	J. D. Buster	Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N. Geo. M. Bhodes, 115 1-2 No. Beaton St.	Union Hall; 2d or 3d Wed. Cooks and Waiters Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 1153 (i) 1154	Tyler, Texas Santa Monica, Calif.	L. H. Strickland, 1520 Wash. Blvd., Venice, Calif.	Paul C. Lyman, 709 Amoroso Place, Venice, Calif.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed. Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.
(rr) 1156	Baltimore, Md		W. V. Ahlgren, 1112 Barclay St.	



CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY



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Alabama	District of	Des Moines 347	New Orleans _ 868	Mississippı.
Alabama.	Columbia.	Dubugue 263	New Orleans 868 New Orleans 882	
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Birminguamii44	Washington 26 Washington 143	Fort Douge 111	Shreveport 329	Meridian 838
Florence 558 Mobile 845	Washington 143	Ft. Madison 976 Grinnell 679	Maine.	Missouri.
Montgomery 443	Florida.	Towa City 599	maine.	2000-00-0
-	ľ	Keokuk 420 Marshalltown 610	Augusta 374	Hannibal 350 Hannibal 487
Arkansas.	Daytona 531 Jacksonville 177 Jacksonville 862 Miami 349	Marshalltown 610	Augusta 374 Livermore Falls 1110	Joplin 95
Fort Smith 346	Jacksonville 862	Mason City 431 Muscatine 240	Millinocket 471	Kansas City 53
Fort Smith 346 Hot Springs 619	DIIGHN 010	Oelwein 809	Portland 333 Portland 567 Woodland 1057	Kansas City 124
Little Rock 295	Orlando249	Oskaloosa 199	Woodland1057	Kansas City 162 Kansas City 592
Little Rock 812	Pensacola 327	Ottumwa 173		Moherly 423
Arizona.	St. Augustine 786 St. Petersburg 308	Sioux City 47 Sioux City 231 Waterloo 288	Maryland.	Moberly 423 Sedalia 266
Douglas 434	Tampa 108 W. Palm Beach, 323	Waterloo 288	7.11	
Jerome 698	W. Palm Beach, 323		Baltimore 27	Springfield 335 Springfield 463
Miami 467	Casarda	Idaho.	Baltimore 260	St. Joseph 695
Jerome 698 Miami 467 Tucson 570	Georgia.	Dotas 901	Baltimore 865	St. Louis 1
California.	Atlanta 84 Atlanta 613	Boise 291 Pocatello 449	Baltimore1142	
	Macon 414		Baltimore1156 Cumberland 307 Cumberland 870 Hagerstown 758	St. Louis 253
Anaheim1101 Bakersfield 428 Eureka 482	Macon 414 Savannah 508	Indiana.	Cumberland 870	Trenton 832
Fureks 482	Waycross 462	4 4 991	Hagerstown 758	Montana.
Fresho		Anderson281 Bloomington1131	¦	
Freeno 169	Illinois,	Connersville 201	Massachusetts.	Anaconda 200
Glendale 691	Alton 649		Boston 8a	Bozeman 416
Hollywood 40	Alton 649 Aurora 461	Elkhart 978	Boston 8a	Billings 532 Butte 65
Los Angeles 18 Los Angeles 83 Martinez 302	AUTOTA	Crawfordsville	Boston	Butte 623
Los Angeles 83	Bloomington 197 Bloomington 685	Ft. Wayne 305	Boston 142	Dear Lodge 159
Martinez 302	Carlinville 974	Ft. Wayne 608	Boston 202	Miles City 653 Great Falls 122
Merced 651 Modesto 684	Centralia 490	Ft. Wayne 723	Boston 396	Great Falls 122
Modesto 684	Centralia 638		Boston 503 Boston 663	Havre 393 Helena 185
Monterey1072 Oakland 50 Oakland 595	Champaign 601 Champaign 827	Gary 697 Garrett 1108 Indianapolis 368 Indianapolis 481	Boston 717	Lewistown 552
Oakland 595	Champaign 827	Garrett1108	Brockton 223	Lewistown 552 Livingston 841 Missoula 408
Pasadena 418	Chicago 9 Chicago 134	Indianapons 303	Fall River 437	Missoula 408
Pasadena 560	Chicago 134		Fitchburg 256 Greenfield 161	Shelby 412
Pasadena 418 Pasadena 560 Porterville 960	Chicago 182 Chicago 214	Kokomo 873 Lafayette 668 Lafayette 863	Greenfield 161	
	Chicago 713	Lafayette 668	Haverhill 470 Holyoke 707 Lawrence 326 Lawrence 522 Lowell 588	Nebraska.
Sacramento 36 Sacramento 340 Sacramento 938	Chicago 779	Lafayette 863	Lauronaa 296	Havelock 814
Sacramento 340	Chicago 793	LaPorte1000	Lawrence 520	Lincoln 166
San Bernardino 477	Chicago 794	Logansport 209	Lowell 588	Lincoln 168 Lincoln 265
San Bernardino 829	Chicago 795	Marion 563 Michigan City _ 298	Lvnn 377	Omaha 99
San Diego 465	Chicago 797	Muncie 855	Lynn 622 New Bedford 224	Omaha 205
San Diego 569	Chicago 798 Chicago 885	Muncie 855 New Albany 286	New Bedford 224	Omaha 205 Omaha 763
San Francisco 151 San Francisco 6	Chicago1030	Peru 200	Northampton 710	
San Francisco 0	Chicago1030 Chicago Heights_ 506	Princeton 376	Readville 962	Nevada.
San Francisco 537 San Jose 250	Danville 74 Danville 538	Richmond 564 South Bend 153	Salem 259 Springfield 7	McGill 571
Sen Jose 332	Danville 538	South Bend 973	Taunton 235	Reno 401
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starvation and in the face of starvation, they have yielded much in the question of hours and wages. Let the unions be broken utterly, and the workers will be nothing but pawns in the game between Stinnes and the French imperialists, slaves to one group of masters or another, by whose slavery the freedom of other workers throughout the world will be menaced. It is the part of common sense and enlightened self-interest, no less than of decent humanity, for the workers of other nations to aid their brothers in Germany.

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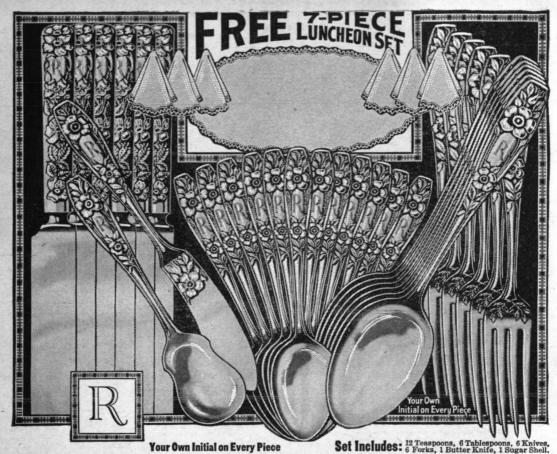
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